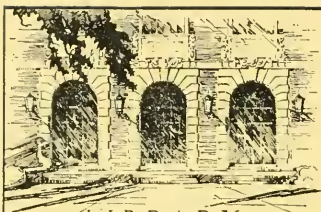


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WISCONSIN

ILLINOIS (northern portion)



LEGEND

- City of over 50,000 population
- ★ State Capital
- County Seat
- City of under 50,000 population

0 Miles 50

ILLINOIS – Know Your State

THE GREAT SEAL OF ILLINOIS

and Other Official State Symbols

The Great Seal of Illinois

The present Great Seal of the State of Illinois was authorized by the Assembly on March 7, 1867, but was not used until October 26, 1868.

The Secretary of State is the keeper of the Great Seal and it is used on all official documents of the state.

Its design shows the American eagle standing on a boulder clutching a shield in its claws. The shield bears the stars and stripes which represent the original thirteen states. Below the shield is an olive branch, which is the emblem of peace. The eagle holds in his beak a white streamer which reads "State Sovereignty—National Union." The prairie with the rising sun in the background represents the plains of Illinois. The dates on the rock represent the year Illinois was admitted to the Union (1818) and the year the seal was adopted (1868).

State Flag of Illinois

The Illinois State Flag was officially adopted on July 6, 1915. The first official flag was made in Washington, D.C. It was made of white silk, three by five feet in size. The State Flag is flown on ceremonial days by numerous patriotic bodies throughout the state.

The design shows the State Seal in the center of a field of white, which is bordered by gold. This design was submitted by the Rockford Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Illinois State Slogan

The "Illinois—Land of Lincoln" insignia used on many publications and exhibits of the Secretary of State's Office was designed by Secretary of State Carpentier within a few days after he took office in January 1953. Mr. Carpentier wanted a distinctive original marking to identify material used by his office, but which also would

be brief, appropriate, and a tribute to the state.

The "Land of Lincoln" slogan is now official and was copyrighted in 1955, granting the Illinois State government exclusive use of the insignia.

The State Song

"Illinois" had long been the State Song but it had been given no official recognition until the passage of a bill by the Fifty-fourth General Assembly.

The song was written by Charles H. Chamberlain (Dr. Harry E. Pratt, State Historian found that his name should be spelled Chamberlin) sometime between 1890 and 1894 in connection with plans for securing the World's Columbian Exposition for Chicago. The music was written by Archibald Johnston.

The State Bird

A bill authorizing the cardinal as the official State Bird was introduced by Representative James Foster and adopted June 4, 1929.

The cardinal, officially known as *Cardinalis Cardinalis*, is also known as the redbird and as the cardinal grosbeak.

The cardinal was winner among five birds conspicuous in Illinois on which school children over the state balloted in 1928. Other birds suggested were bluebird, meadow lark, quail, and oriole.

The State Tree and Flower

The oak is the State Tree of Illinois and the native violet is the State Flower.

In 1907, Mrs. James C. Fessler of Rochelle, Illinois, suggested that Illinois school children be permitted to vote for the state tree and state flower. The oak and the violet outpolled the maple and elm, and the wild rose and goldenrod, their nearest competitors.



ILLINOIS

Know Your State

By Mabel Lane Bartlett and John E. Grinnell

With Jess Turnbow

Maps and Illustrations by Dan Irwin

Carbondale, Illinois

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Illinois Historical Survey

THE GOOD CITIZEN

A good citizen, young or old, *knows* how his government operates on all levels from community and country to the United Nations. He knows the difference between government by the people for the people and government by a dictator or a small, powerful group for the few who are in power. The good citizen of Illinois also knows why his U.S.A. and his Illinois have democratic governments, and he is proud of the long, rugged years of our Republic that taught us the values of democratic government and how to make it work for all of us.

But the good citizen also acts. Knowledge is not enough. Good government in a democracy requires of all citizens the kind of behavior that strengthens rather than weakens democratic government. That behavior involves responsibility instead of shirking. We would have chaos instead of order if young citizens and old ones dumped rubbish wherever they chose, if they did not take care of those dependent on them—pets as well as people—if they chopped down young trees in parks, or if they refused to help police or other authorities keep order or enforce law.

An equally important kind of behavior of the good citizen is working for good laws and good enforcement of laws. If he scoffs at a law how can he expect weaker persons to obey that law. If one law is not obeyed others will soon be violated. The good citizen works to change laws that he thinks are bad, but he obeys them while they are laws and expects others to do the same.

The good citizen respects the rights of minorities. He understands that majorities make laws and set up governments in a democratic nation, but he is always watchful that minorities are not ignored or deprived of rights that belong to all citizens. The good citizen defends the right of unpopular persons to enjoy the same privileges as popular persons.

The citizen is a well-informed man working with good will to keep and to improve government by the people and for the people.

MABEL LANE BARTLETT
JOHN E. GRINNELL

Hist Survey

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ILLINOIS – Know Your State

Location

At one time, the region called "Illinois Territory" included parts of the states of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. The present boundary of the state of Illinois was not set until 1818, just eight months before it became the twenty-first state of the Union.

When the Territorial representative from Illinois, Nathaniel Pope, petitioned Congress to pass a law enabling his people to form a state government, he added an amendment to his petition. The amendment set the boundary almost sixty miles north of the one which had been designated by the Ordinance of 1787.

Originally, this northern boundary was a line that ran westward from the south end of Lake Michigan, but with the passage of the Enabling Act on April 18, 1818, Illinois was granted part of Lake Michigan with its valuable shoreline and easy access to the Great Lakes. Also, it aligned

Illinois forever with the northern states. More than half the population of the state now occupies this area.

The state of Illinois extends from 36° 59' north latitude, near Cairo, to 42° 30' north latitude on the northern boundary—a range of about five and one-half degrees. Its longitude ranges from 87° 35' west on the Illinois-Indiana line to 91° 31' west at the most western point—a little less than four degrees.

No state has a higher per cent of its borders marked by water than Illinois: the three great rivers, Wabash, Ohio, and Mississippi, and Lake Michigan separate it from its neighbors. These neighboring states are Wisconsin on the north, Indiana east, Iowa and Missouri west and south-west, and Kentucky southeast. (See Article I, Constitution of the State of Illinois, given in Chapter 3 in this book.)

1. Name two ways in which you think Pope's proposed change of the northern boundary of Illinois has proved valuable to our state.

.....

2. Referring to Article I of the constitution given in Chapter 3 complete the following statements about the established boundaries of Illinois: The eastern boundary goes northward up the middle of the River, along the Indiana state line and on into Lake The boundary extends along the parallel of 42° 30' north latitude. The western limit of the state follows the middle of the River. Its southernmost point is at the junction of the Mississippi and rivers.

3. Complete these statements about the boundaries of Illinois: Illinois is bordered on the north by the state of and on the

west by and To the southeast its near neighbor is Directly to the east is Its boundaries are formed in part by three famous and one of the world's greatest

4. On the map given on page 10 label the entire boundary of the state.

Size



With the admission of Alaska to the Union, Illinois became twenty-fourth in size among the states, with a land and water area of approximately 56,400 square miles, depending upon the whims of the Mississippi River. Its land area is 56,043 square miles. The inland water areas were 465 square miles according to the official figures of 1960, but with the completion of such projects

as Devil's Kitchen Dam in the Illinois Ozark area and Carlyle Dam on the Kaskaskia River these figures will increase. The Illinois portion of Lake Michigan adds 1,526 square miles to the area mentioned above. Illinois is irregular in shape, like most of the states east of the Mississippi, with a length of 385 miles and a width of 218 miles.

Fill in the missing figures:

Area, land and water square miles.

Area, land only square miles.

Greatest width miles.

Greatest length miles.

Rank in size among the states

Topography



Most of Illinois is level, resembling the great central plains west of the Mississippi. Because of this, the early explorers considered it part of the Great Plains, and the settlers called it the Prairie State. Yet the levelness of our state is broken by steep hills in the northwest, by the Ozarks in the south, and by ridges and bluffs along its rivers.

The total slope of the land is 973 feet. From 1,241 feet above sea level at Charles Mound near the Wisconsin line, the surface of the state slopes gradually southward to 268.58 feet above sea level at the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers at Cairo. This slope averages about two feet to a mile.

The rivers of Illinois drain into the Gulf of Mexico by way of the Mississippi, and into the Atlantic Ocean from Lake Michigan. There are almost five hundred streams in the state. Three-

fourths of all the water from the land is carried directly into the Mississippi. With the exception of a small area in northern Illinois that drains 1.3 per cent through the Calumet River and a few small streams into Lake Michigan, most of the rest finds its way into the Wabash and Ohio before reaching the majestic Mississippi below Cairo.

Of the rivers which drain the state, the greatest is the Illinois, which runs from northeast to southwest. This river and its tributaries drain 43 per cent into the Mississippi at Grafton, twenty-four miles above the mouth of the Missouri. The Rock River in the north drains 10 per cent, and the Kaskaskia or Okaw, which rises in Champaign County, draws its water from another 10 per cent as it flows southwestward to the Mississippi, which it joins in Randolph County. The Big Muddy

River flows through a region of rich coal deposits in southwestern Illinois, draining about 11.5 per cent of the state. Three well-known small rivers of Illinois are tributaries of the Wabash: the Vermilion, the Embarrass, and the Little Wabash. From the southernmost hills of the state the Saline flows directly into the Ohio. The Cache has recently been diverted from the Ohio to the Mississippi.

When we consider the subject of agricultural prosperity in a state or country, we discover that this depends largely upon the thin layer of the earth's crust known as soil. This crust is made up of disintegrated rock, which has become clay or sand, and humus which is decayed animal and vegetable matter. These combined materials are what is called loam.

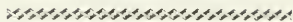
Illinois is largely composed of drift deposits, those rocky materials which were carried over the land by glaciers. These deposits vary in depth from about one foot to one hundred feet, and in many places are covered by ten or more inches of dark loam. In much of the state there is a clay subsoil. The valleys are especially fertile: one of them along the Mississippi River, from Alton to Chester, has been bearing crops for two centuries and shows no signs of lessened fertility. The soil there is alluvial—that is, it has been deposited by running water. The only relatively poor soil in the state lies in the hilly region of the south, the part of the state that was originally forest. But even in much of this region there is a rich, earthy material called loess which is favorable to the growing of fruits and vegetables.

1. What is Soil?
2. What is loam?
3. What is humus?
4. Using a dictionary, define mineral.
5. In the following paragraph, supply the missing facts about the drainage of our state: 1.3 per cent of the state's area drains into The Rock River drains per cent of the state. The Illinois River and its tributaries drain per cent of the state. The Kaskaskia River draws its water from per cent of the state, while the Big Muddy drains about per cent of the state.
6. Five of the largest cities in Illinois are located near water. Referring to the political map of the state, given on page 10, locate them. Can you fill in the missing letters of the names of those cities and indicate the body of water on which each is located?

	<i>City</i>										<i>Body of Water</i>									
C	h	i	c	a	g	o														
P	—	—	—	—	—	—														
R	—	—	—	f	—															
E	—	—	—	S	—	L	—													
S	—	—	—	—	f	—	—	—	—	—										

7. On the map on page 10 print the name of each of the above cities near a dot showing its location.

Climate



The climate of Illinois is what is known as continental—that is, with atmospheric variations and great extremes in temperature. Warm winds sweep up the Mississippi Valley from the Gulf, and freezing arctic winds come down across the plains unhindered by mountains. As we all know, a day in March may be warm enough to tempt us into summer clothes, but before nightfall the temperature will drop to midwinter coldness.

In the southernmost counties the winters are almost snowless, and are warm enough to permit the growth of such southern trees as the sweet-scented white magnolia. But in the extreme north snow and freezing temperatures, very similar to the climate of the northern plains, are normal. Spring comes almost three weeks earlier to Cairo than it does to Rockford.

The mean, or average, annual temperature in the north of the state is 47° F. As one goes south, it increases about two degrees for every degree of latitude and reaches 58° F. mean annual temperature at Cairo. The extremes of temperature are greater in the northern part of Illinois. For the entire state, a total range of almost 150 degrees of temperature has been reported.

The levelness of the state, its lack of protecting mountains, and its distance from the temperature-equalizing influence of the sea make Illinois susceptible to violent storms. One of the worst tornadoes on record hit the region around Murphysboro in southern Illinois on March 18, 1925, killing 742 persons. Loss of property was estimated at \$16,500,000.

Rainfall, like temperature, increases from the north to the south in the state. Along the northern border the annual rainfall averages thirty-four inches. In the central region, it is thirty-six

inches, and in the south it reaches forty-three inches. (See Table 1.)

TABLE 1

Climate of Illinois

Section	Annual Rainfall *	Annual Snowfall *	Annual Temperatures †
North	34	32	47°
Central	36	..	..
South	43	17.5	58°
Average	36.61	21.6	52.7°

* In inches.

† Degrees Fahrenheit. Lowest recorded temperature, —35° (Mount Carroll, January, 1930); highest recorded temperature, 117° (East St. Louis, July, 1954).

Prevailing winds in the southern counties are from the south except in February. Even as far north as the middle of the state, the winds are mostly southern from April to January. In the northern half of the state, however, except close to Lake Michigan, the winds blow from the north or northwest through the fall and winter months. In late spring and summer they are variable. Along Lake Michigan, the winds swing westward usually from northeast through to southwest.

Because of the wide ranges in temperature and rainfall, the growing season varies considerably between the most northern and the most southern fields and gardens of the state. At Rockford, according to weather bureau tables, the average number of days without frost—what we usually call the growing season—is 160. At Springfield it is increased to 184; at Greenville, 189; and at Cairo, 211. This variation is from five months in the north to seven in the south. Because of its rich soil and long growing season, Illinois early became known as the “bread basket” of America.

1. On the map on page 10 show by arrows the direction of the prevailing winds in various parts of the state.
2. What is meant by the “growing season”?
3. On page 7, show by shading in the bar graph the average annual rainfall in the various parts of the state.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL						
Northern						
Central						
Southern						
inches	0	10	20	30	40	50

Summary Activities

1. *Map work.* On the map on page 10, locate and identify the following: five states surrounding Illinois, twelve rivers, and five cities. Check yourself by the map on the inside front and back covers of this book.

Possible score 22. Your score

2. *Figures.* To see how well you remember figures, fill out this chart:

Area, land only

Total area—land and water

Rank in area with other states

Highest elevation

Lowest elevation

Total slope of state

Year Illinois became a state

North latitude at northernmost point

North latitude at southernmost point

West longitude on easternmost point

West longitude on westernmost point

No. Miles from north to south

Farthest distance east to west

Length of growing season at Cairo

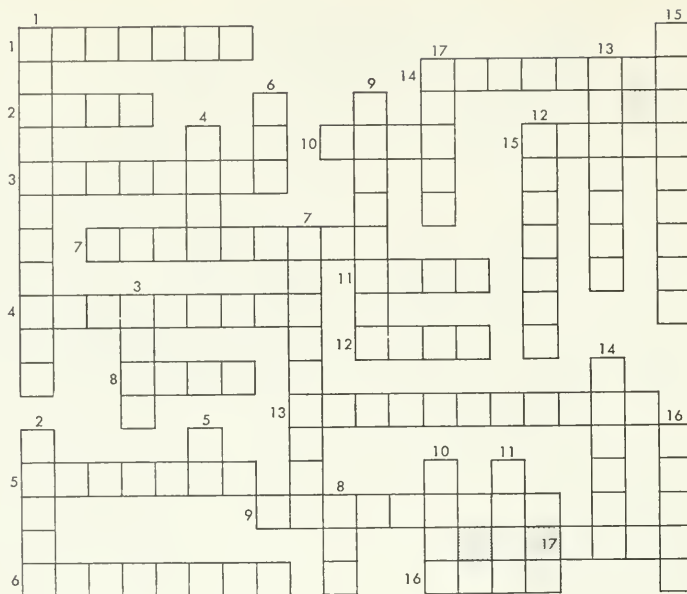
Average annual rainfall

Check your responses by the text.

Possible score 15. Your score

3. *Puzzle words.* Complete the puzzle by filling in the missing geographical terms which are explained.

Possible score 34. Your score



Across

1. Inorganic material.
2. Tillable layer of the earth.
3. Our state.
4. Inflammable liquid.
5. State east of Illinois.
6. Third largest city in Illinois.
7. Not evenly formed.
8. Combustible mineral.
9. Study of the earth and its life.
10. Extent of surface.
11. State northwest of Illinois.
12. Granular particles of rock.
13. Streams feeding larger streams.
14. Pertaining to nature.
15. Southernmost city in Illinois.
16. Crystals of frozen water vapor.
17. Small precipitated balls of compacted snow.

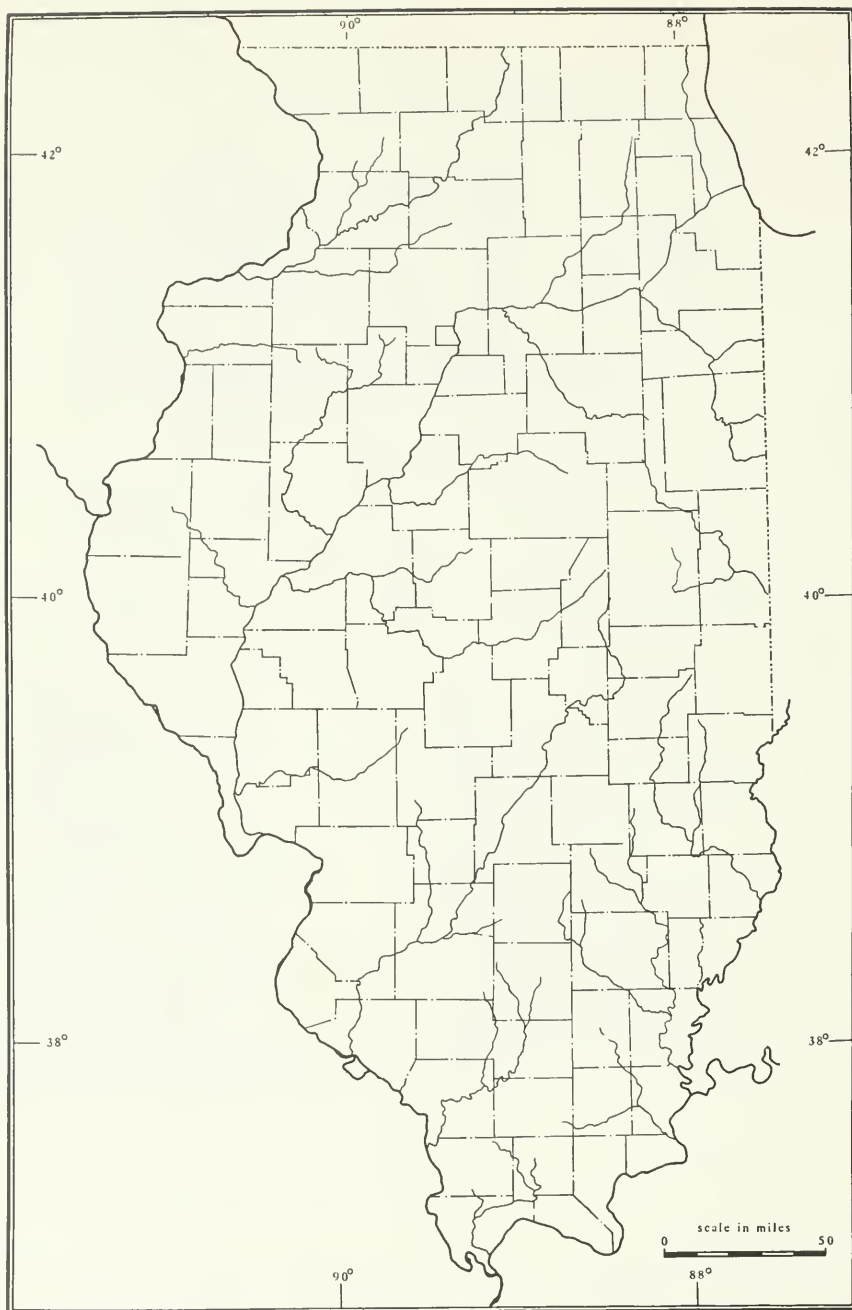
Down

1. Western boundary of Illinois.
2. Large Stream.
3. River draining northern Illinois.
4. Territorial Representative in 1818.
5. Abbreviation for measure of rainfall.
6. Colloquial for gasoline.
7. Rock closely related to marble.
8. Earth from which metal may be refined.
9. Rolling grasslands.
10. Representations of earth's surface.
11. Boundary river of Illinois.
12. Largest city on Lake Michigan.
13. Average condition of weather.
14. Large manufacturing city.
15. Mineral found in Southern Illinois.
16. Land elevations lower than mountains.
17. Level land.

Score on Summary Activities, Chapter 1.

	Possible Score	Your Score	Circle Your Rank Score Rank
Map Work	22	.....	68-71 Excellent
Figures	15	.....	64-67 Good
Puzzle Words	34	.....	60-63 Fair
Total	71	_____	

Enter your score on the charts given on page 48.



Beginnings

History is the record of man's activities, but the land on which we live is much older than history. Before the coming of man, what was our earth like? Geologists, the scientists who study the earth, the rocks of which it is composed, and the changes which it has undergone and continues to undergo, tell us that instead of the plains, forests, rolling hills, green fields, lakes and rivers we know, our world was molten rock. Science estimates that the earth began its slow cooling process about four and one-half billion years ago, and that it was probably three billion years ago that the first simple forms of life appeared. These forms of life are believed to have been microscopic, single-celled plants, and animals without bones or hard shells to leave as traces of their existence.

During the many centuries after the earth had cooled, its surface frequently changed. Air and precipitation wore away the rocks (a process called weathering), and erosion by wind, rain, running water, and ice ground the broken and crumbled rock into sand and dust which on level surfaces finally became soil. Strong winds blew the rock dust countless miles across the land, and rivers and streams carried it toward the sea. The shifting of the earth's surface caused mountains to rise out of valleys, fold into ranges, or even to disappear completely, while land masses rose out of the seas or vanished under the waters.

Geologists study Illinois rocks and fossils; the latter are shells, skeletons, and paw prints of prehistoric animals, as well as fragments of plants embedded in rock. The geologists have found that much of the state was at different periods of

its life covered by water. Late in the Paleozoic era, one of the five time-periods into which historical geologists divide stages of the development of life, conditions such as a mild climate, low seas, and marshy ground promoted the growth of massive trees and ferns. Through the ages these forests were compressed and became the rich coal veins from which a large part of our economic prosperity is derived.

Probably the most important elements in the early conditioning of the physical aspects of the state were the four ice sheets which reached Illinois. That one of these glaciers extended as far south as the northern edge of the Ozark Range before it was halted is proved by the rock debris deposited high along the hillside. The last of these glaciers covered only the northeast quarter of the state, and scientists believe it did not begin to recede until about 25,000 years ago. As a glacier slowly advances it erodes the rocks over which it moves. Mountains become rolling hills, valleys are reshaped, and rivers and streams are diverted from their original course. Where there are deep depressions in the earth, the receding glacier forms lakes, such as the Great Lakes themselves.

The erosion resulting from the movement of a glacier creates masses of debris such as huge boulders, rocks, sand, mud, and clay. The heavy debris which the glacier had pushed before it and then left when it receded is called *terminal moraine*; *ground moraine* is the debris which froze into the bottom of the glacier and then was left spread over the land when the ice disappeared. Because the most recent glacier did not travel very far south, much of Illinois is covered with fine par-

titles of drift which have been carried by winds or deposited by running water. This drift, called loess, is a rich, fertile soil composed of sand, clay, and organic remains.

1. How many ice sheets reached Illinois? What evidence of glaciation can be found in southern Illinois?

2. What is a fossil?

3. Would you like to see actual samples of rock, minerals, and fossils? If so, someone in your school can write to the State Geological Survey, Natural Resources Building, Urbana, for a collection of labeled rocks, minerals, and fossils for class use, only one set to a school. Cost sixty-five cents.

The Red Man



No one can say exactly how long human beings have lived in this region. Archeologists, the scientists who make a study of early cultures by excavation, believe that the prehistoric peoples who have left their traces here were the forebears of the Indians whom the first white men encountered. A prime source of information about those early people is the great mounds which they built.

More than ten thousand of these mounds are scattered across Illinois, and study has shown that they were used for different purposes. The effigy mounds, built in the forms of birds and beasts, were undoubtedly used for ceremonial or religious purposes. Many of the mounds were dwelling sites and defense areas while others, upon being opened, proved to have been burial places for the dead. The comparatively few burial mounds which have been uncovered give rise to the theory that only very important people of that early culture were buried in the mounds. Scientific researchers have uncovered cremation pits which suggest that the dead were usually burned. One of the most remarkable primitive structures north of Mexico, the great mound at Cahokia, stands one hundred feet tall and is surrounded by sixty smaller mounds.

Roughly fashioned stone tools and flint weapons which have been uncovered indicate that there was a Woodland Culture in this area before the arrival of the Mound Builders. The artifacts

left by the Hopewell culture, which is the name scholars have given to the Mound Builders, prove that these people were highly civilized. They lived in villages, depending on agriculture and hunting and fishing for their livelihood. Beautiful pottery, copper ornaments, and stone statues, as well as expertly fashioned stone and flint implements, have been uncovered to prove that they were skilled craftsmen. That they were also traders and travelers is shown by copper from the Lake Superior region, mica from North Carolina, and small marine shells from Florida that have been found in some of the Illinois graves.

Although in every part of Illinois there is evidence of Indian life, no one knows what tribes or nations had come and gone before the first hardy white travelers appeared along the Mississippi. By the time of the white man's arrival six Indian tribes, all linguistically related to the famed Algonquian family, had formed the powerful Illinois Confederacy. This Confederacy, which had once spread over all of Illinois, included the Cahokia, Kaskaskia, Michigamea, Moingwena, Peoria, and Tamaroa tribes. These Indians who called themselves Illiniwek, from which the name of our state is derived, lived principally in the Illinois valley along the east bank of the Mississippi. Their most feared enemies were Indians of the Sioux nation, who occupied the west side of the river, and ruthless Iroquois, who came from Canada and the East.

1. What two Indian cultures have been identified by archeologists as having lived in Illinois?
2. Which tribes made up the powerful Illinois Confederacy?
3. Many places in Illinois have Indian names. Referring to a wall map locate, label and underline on the map on page 10 the names of at least six such places.

Early Exploration and Settlement

In 1673, the explorer and mapmaker, Louis Jolliet (1645–1700) and Father Jacques Marquette (1637–1675), a missionary priest, set out by birch canoe from St. Ignace Mission on the northern shore of Lake Michigan. They paddled across Lake Michigan to Green Bay and then up the Fox and down the Wisconsin rivers until they reached the Mississippi. Thrilled at their discovery of this mighty stream, they paddled down it past the mouths of such great rivers as the Illinois, the Missouri, the Ohio, and as far southward as the Arkansas. There they turned back, for they were convinced that the great river emptied into the Gulf of Mexico and they were fearful of being captured by the Spanish if they continued further. The names of Jolliet and Marquette will always be associated with the discovery of the Upper Mississippi since they were the first white men to leave a record of their journey which definitely established that there was a waterway from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico.

On the return trip, Jolliet and Marquette entered the Illinois River and paddled slowly up its broad surface. Near Utica they stopped at an Indian village belonging to the Kaskaskia tribe of the Illinois Confederacy. Marquette preached the gospel to these friendly Indians and, at their insistence, promised to return and set up a mission, which he did in 1675, shortly before his death.

Following the exploration by Marquette and

Jolliet, others—missionaries, explorers, trappers, *voyageurs*—followed the watery trails to Illinois. Sieur Robert Cavalier de La Salle and Henri Tonty came in 1679 to take possession of the Illinois River country for the French. They erected forts, including Crève Coeur, which was built in 1679 near present-day Peoria but was destroyed soon after, and Fort St. Louis, built in 1682 on famous Starved Rock. In 1691, a Fort St. Louis was built at Lake Peoria, and a French settlement was started there. The Kaskaskia Indian village at the mouth of the Kaskaskia River, and Tamaroa, named for the Indians of that region, soon became white settlements. A Catholic mission was established at Cahokia by missionaries of the Seminary of Quebec in 1699, and another at Kaskaskia by the Jesuits in 1703.

The Indians of Illinois were friendly, and the settlements increased rapidly. Agriculture, fur trapping, and trading were the principal sources of livelihood.

By 1712, part of the Illinois Country was in Louisiana Territory, a French possession. Permanent settlements developed around the forts and the missions. Fort de Chartres was built and rebuilt several times on the land between Kaskaskia and Cahokia. The first of these buildings was completed in 1720, and the last, whose stone foundation still stands, was finished in 1756.

Meanwhile, English traders and colonists were gradually moving into the territory. This en-

croachment angered the French, and they aroused their Indian friends to fight against the English. The struggle between Britain and France for possession of this land was not settled until the end of the French and Indian War in 1763, when the Treaty of Paris gave Canada and part of the Louisiana Territory, including Illinois, to Great Britain.

The English, however, did not occupy Illinois until two years later, and when they did, in 1765, the French settlers were given the option of swearing loyalty to the King of England or of moving to French territory. Almost a third of them chose to remain in their villages under English rule, but because they clung to their customs and language there was sometimes friction between them and the English settlers during the succeeding years.

The colonists were becoming increasingly irked by the tyrannical rule of their mother country. Tension mounted, which culminated in 1776 with the outbreak of the American Revolution. Then it was the English soldiers who aroused the Indians in Illinois against the rebellious colonists. In the ensuing conflict, frontier settlements were burned and entire families were killed.

In an effort to halt the Indian massacres and

secure the territory for Virginia, the Governor of Virginia secretly commissioned George Rogers Clark, a Kentucky frontiersman, to capture the British-held forts in the Illinois country. Through a brilliant and daring plan, his small army of pioneers took Kaskaskia on July 4, 1778. Cahokia surrendered on the following day. Clark then sent the Kaskaskia priest, Father Gibault, with a small force under the command of an army officer, Captain Helm, to Vincennes, now in Indiana. There Father Gibault persuaded the townspeople to sign the Oath of Vincennes, which pledged their allegiance to the American cause. But the British recaptured the town in the late autumn. Convinced that Clark would not attack in the winter, the British commander disbanded most of his army.

Then one of the most heroic acts of American history was performed. In the dead of the winter, in February, 1779, Clark and 170 of his men, with little food or rest, marched across the cold, flooded bottomlands of Illinois and regained Vincennes. Wall paintings in a memorial building in Vincennes illustrate the story of the march and the capture of Fort Sackville. When Vincennes fell, British control in the region that is now Illinois was ended.

1. On the map on page 15 trace the journey of Marquette and Jolliet.
2. Also on the map show the location of two early forts in Illinois.

Territory and Early Statehood



On December 9, 1778, after Clark's first conquest of Kaskaskia and Cahokia, and the signing of the Oath of Vincennes, the legislature of Virginia passed an act claiming all the territory northwest of the Ohio River as a county of Virginia. A few days later Captain John Todd of Kentucky was sent to Kaskaskia as lieutenant of the newly named Illinois County. He organized a civil and military government, but its influence was limited to the old French settlements. Although this government restored order, its effectiveness did not continue long after Todd's departure from Illinois late in 1779.

Virginia had given up its claim to the Illinois

region by the time Congress passed the Ordinance of 1787. This ordinance, adopted on July 13, 1787, was based upon one drawn up in 1784 by Thomas Jefferson for control of the vast territory ceded by the states to the government at the end of the Revolutionary War. It created the Northwest Territory which included the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota, and provided for the organization of territories and the admission of new states into the Union.

The Illinois region was made a part of the Territory of Indiana on May 7, 1800. Then nine years later, February 3, 1809, the western part of

the territory from Vincennes northward to Canada was separated from Indiana by Congress and became the Territory of Illinois. Ninian Edwards (1775–1833) was appointed the first governor of this area which included most of Wisconsin, some of Michigan, and that part of Minnesota which lies east of the Mississippi.

After the War of 1812 the Territory of Illinois attracted settlers, and by 1818 it had fifteen counties and a population slightly over 40,000. Its citizens, spurred on by newspaper campaigning, were clamoring for statehood. In Washington the Territorial delegate, Nathaniel Pope, introduced a bill in Congress for the enabling act which, among other benefits, changed the northern boundary of Illinois.

Congress passed the enabling act on April 18, 1818, although the population quota required for statehood by the Ordinance of 1787 had not been reached. Members of a constitutional convention were elected and met at Kaskaskia in August to frame the first constitution of Illinois. This was adopted without being put to popular vote.

On December 3, 1818, after consideration of the state constitution, Congress admitted Illinois into the Union as the twenty-first state. Shadrach Bond was its first governor, and Kaskaskia was the capital. Vandalia became the capital two years later. The new state was entitled to only one representative in Congress, but like all other states it had two senators. Congressman John McLean and Senators Jesse B. Thomas and Ninian Edwards were the first men elected by the citizens of Illinois to fill those positions.

Bitter disagreements over slavery had erupted during the constitutional convention elections, and the controversy continued in the politics of the new state. In 1819, to appease the slaveholders who had not wanted Illinois admitted to the Union as a free state, the legislature passed what became known as "black laws." These laws, which affected free and slave Negroes alike, were as severe as those of any "slave" state, and they remained in effect with only slight revisions until 1865. In the state elections of 1824, the proposal to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of legalizing slavery in Illinois was defeated by only 1,668 votes.



The slavery dispute dropped out of politics until 1837 although anti-slavery feelings had been mounting in the state. Then on November 7 of that year Elijah P. Lovejoy, editor of the *Observer*, an antislavery newspaper published in Alton, was killed by a mob attempting to wreck his presses. Following his death, antislavery societies spread through the state, and in 1847 the slavery issue was revived in state and national politics during the controversy over territory won in the Mexican War.

Settlement of Illinois was rapid after 1818, first from the South and then, after the opening of the Erie Canal and the Great Lakes, from the North and East. Many Indian tribes had left the state, but by 1830 trouble was brewing over land occupied by the remaining Indians. The Sauk and Fox still lived and hunted in the Rock Island and Moline region in accordance with the St. Louis treaty of 1804. Under this treaty, they had ceded fifty million acres of land for a small yearly annuity, but retained the right to live on the land as long as it remained federal government prop-

erty. In spite of the protests from Black Hawk, squatters usurped more and more of the Indians' homeland, and by 1831 most Indians had abandoned their villages and moved across the Mississippi. In the following April, Black Hawk and his warriors returned to Illinois, and hostilities broke out. The war lasted three months, ending with the slaughter of Black Hawk's followers at the mouth of Bad Axe River in Wisconsin, on August 2. In September, peace treaties were drawn up at Rock Island, and by 1833 all the Indian tribes had left Illinois.

Many events important in the history of the state took place in the ensuing years, before the Civil War. In 1837, Springfield was voted to displace Vandalia as the state capital—the change-over was made in 1839—Chicago was incorporated as a city, and work on the Illinois and Michigan Canal was begun. In western Illinois a great Mormon city called Nauvoo sprang up when this religious group was forced by persecution to flee Missouri in 1839–40. The thriving community's population was almost 20,000 when its leader, Joseph Smith, and his brother were murdered by a mob in 1844. Hostility continued

against the Mormons, and by 1846 they had all left the state. The year 1848 saw the completion of the Illinois and Michigan Canal and the beginning of the Galena and Chicago Union Railway, which was the start of the state's great network of railroads.

A new constitution was adopted in 1848, better suited to the needs of the state whose population was increasing by thousands. From 157,445 in 1830 the census figures show a rise to 851,470 in 1850. Church groups opened colleges, Northwestern University in 1851 and the old University of Chicago in 1857, and laws were passed in 1854 and 1855 which established our free public school system. At Normal the first State Normal School was founded in 1857, and a penitentiary was authorized at Joliet that year to replace Illinois' first state prison which was located in Alton.

Roads, waterways, and expanding railways made Illinois accessible from the North, South, East and West; its fertile land and rich mineral deposits were potential sources of wealth which lured settlers from the other states and Europe. Within ten years, 1860, the population had more than doubled to 1,711,951.

1. Complete the following statements:

In the year of 1809, divided the Indiana Territory, making the part of the Territory of The meridian ran through Vincennes and became the boundary between the two. The newly appointed governor of the new territory was

2. In 1818, Illinois had fifteen counties. Using the map shown on page 34 list the counties here:

.....

3. When Illinois was admitted as a state, who was elected for these offices?

Governor

Congressman

Two Senators

4. Name two important events which occurred in 1848.

.....

Civil War Times



In July of 1831 young Abraham Lincoln came to make his home in the frontier settlement of New Salem situated on a bluff above the Sangamon River, in what is now Menard County. He had been born in Kentucky in 1809, and with his family had migrated to Indiana in 1816. During those early years his schooling had been slight; instead, he learned to split logs with which to build cabins, to farm, and to hunt. In 1830 the family moved to Illinois, settling on the north bank of the Sangamon River, ten miles west of Decatur. The next year Lincoln's people set out for Coles County, and he moved to New Salem. Here he took odd jobs to support himself, and became a clerk in a grocery store. It was here too that he finally had time to continue his self-education. With occasional help from the town's schoolmaster he studied grammar, mathematics, and law; and he joined the local debating society. It was in New Salem that he began the political career that took him to the state legislature in 1834, to the national Congress in 1847, and to the Presidency in 1861.

Perhaps the most important steps Lincoln took toward the White House were a series of debates with Stephen Douglas in 1858 on slavery issues. At that time the men were rivals for election to the U.S. Senate. They debated at Ottawa, Freeport, Jonesboro, Charleston, Galesburg, Quincy, and Alton. Newspapers reported these debates, as well as individual speeches made by the two contenders, and people all over the nation learned about Lincoln, his character, and his abilities. Douglas won re-election to the Senate, but, two

years later when the new Republican party picked a candidate for President, their final choice was lanky Abe Lincoln of Illinois. Through his patience, wisdom, and skill during the war between the states, the unity of the nation was preserved. His tomb in Springfield is Illinois' most famous shrine.

The state of Illinois played an important rôle in the Civil War, furnishing large numbers of troops and stores of supplies. For a time after the bombardment of Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861, it seemed that the state might split its loyalties: northern Illinois favored the Union, while in southern Illinois many sided with the Confederacy. Stephen Douglas is credited with saving the state from this disunion by a brilliant speech he made before the legislature in which he asked for unified support of Lincoln in his efforts to quell the rebellion. Many outstanding military men came from Illinois, notably Ulysses S. Grant.

After the Civil War, changes came quickly. Progress was in the air. Despite improved farm methods, industry was outstripping agriculture as a source of income. The population of Illinois grew rapidly, and throughout the state schools and colleges increased in number and importance. In 1867 the legislature incorporated the Illinois Industrial University at Urbana which became the University of Illinois in 1885. Southern Illinois Normal University, now Southern Illinois University, was established in 1870. Asylums were built for the insane, and institutions for the deaf and dumb, the blind, and for feeble-minded children, swelling the number built earlier.

Complete the following outline on the life of Lincoln. Read information from at least two references before making your outline.

1. Identify happenings in Lincoln's life for each of these dates:

1809	.....
1816	.....
1830	.....
1831	.....
1834	.....

1847
 1858
 1861

2. Lincoln, with his life and its influence, has been the inspiration for hundreds of literary and artistic productions. These have included plays, poetry, sculpture, memorials, films, filmstrips, recordings, paintings, novels, and essays. List below the titles of as many of these as you can find. Star the ones you have read, seen, or heard.

3. Summarize two remarkable changes which have occurred in Illinois since Lincoln's time.

Chicago



Chicago was so small in 1836 and so far from the thriving city of Shawneetown on the Ohio River that, according to legend, a Shawneetown banker refused to lend Chicago businessmen money—the reported amounts vary from \$1,000 to \$25,000—because the village was too far away to amount to anything. But Chicago astounded Shawneetown and the world. In spite of the financial panic of 1837 and the depression of 1857, Chicago had by 1862 become a railroad, lake, and river-commerce center. It was the metropolis of Illinois, the home of about 100,000 persons.

As the city grew, its problems increased. The railroads and waterways reaching out in all directions to bring to it the raw materials of mine, field, and forest, and to haul away the ever-increasing output of its factories, also brought workers and businessmen. Chicago had a population of 300,000 by 1870, and so, to meet the urgent need for homes and offices, flimsy houses

and buildings were hastily constructed. The churches and ornate homes of the wealthy were not fireproof despite their surfaces of marble and stucco. The water system and the fire department were inadequate, and when disaster struck the people of Chicago were unable to cope with it.

This was notably true in the case of the famous Chicago Fire. On October 8, 1871, shortly after nine o'clock at night, fire broke out in a barn in the southwest part of the city. A strong wind whipped the blaze out of control, and it swept quickly over Chicago, leaving three and one-half square miles of ashes and rubble, and an estimated ninety thousand persons homeless and penniless.

Generous gifts of money and supplies poured into the city from all over the country and Europe. With almost magical swiftness, a better-planned and more stately Chicago rose from the ruins to become in time the second most populous city in America and one of the largest in the

world. It became the railroad center of the nation, and is rapidly becoming the air-transportation center. With the opening of the St. Lawrence

Seaway it has changed from an inland port to an important ocean-connected port. (See the figures given below for Chicago's population growth.)

1. Locate Chicago on the map on page 10.
2. Chicago has grown remarkably since the great fire. Using the census figures given below, find the difference for each decade.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Difference</i>
1880	503,185	
1890	1,099,850	.....
1900	1,698,575	.....
1910	2,185,283	.....
1920	2,701,705	.....
1930	3,376,438	.....
1940	3,396,808	.....
1950	3,620,962	.....
1960	3,550,404	.....

3. Prepare a graph showing the population change of Chicago from 1880 to the present.

4. During which decade was its increase greatest in actual number of persons? During which did its population decline?

5. Many adjectives are used to describe Chicago. List three which you consider appropriate and summarize your reasons for selecting each:

- a.:
- b.:
- c.:

Transportation and Industrial Progress



In 1850 there were 111 miles of railroad in operation in Illinois. Today the state has more than 11,000 miles of track to serve its farms and towns. Continued improvement of the state's waterways, which connect with the Mississippi

and twenty-one states, makes continued expansion of commerce and industry certain.

Before the Civil War only a few rough, narrow, unmarked roads stretched across the prairies and cut through the hills. Now, over four million

automobiles and trucks hum along more than 100,000 miles of highways and county and rural roads, covering greater distances in an hour than our forefathers did in one day in 1860.

Air transportation in Illinois is developing rapidly, and there are now twenty-five freight and passenger airlines operating in the state with scheduled stops. In Chicago alone about fifteen million travelers used Midway and O'Hare fields in 1960.

The advent of electricity was of the greatest importance to the state's industrial progress. Its influence was felt in every community. Brightly lighted streets, stores, and homes, the labor-saving devices, the convenience of telephones, the pleasure of radio and television, are but a small part of the advantages brought to peoples' lives by elec-

tricity. In the early days only large cities could afford to produce it, but now through government help, rural electrical co-operatives make it possible for the most remote farm families to enjoy the benefits of electric power. Great factories can now be built away from the cities, offering job opportunities and prosperity to people in small communities.

With improved transportation opening world markets for the products of Illinois, manufacturing centers sprang up rapidly. The production of clothing, furniture, farm machinery, candy and confections, and electrical machinery and equipment of many kinds accounts for much of the state's wealth. Other great industries are meat packing, coal mining, steel, and oil processing. (See also Chapter 5, Economy.)

1. Explain how electric power has accelerated the industrial progress of our state.

2. List other factors which have aided our state's industrial growth.

Illinois in the Nation's Progress and Defense



Illinois has played a prominent part in the growth of our nation. It has shared its natural resources, wealth, and manpower. It has helped greatly in war and in peace. The national government has borrowed Illinois scientists, teachers, statesmen, and business leaders for important work. The center of population in the United States lies within Illinois. The 1960 census placed it in Clinton County. In many respects, the state

is the center of national commerce and travel. Chicago is a popular city; almost all railroads, highways, and airlines lead to it. The state is the fourth most populous in the nation and one of the richest. Its legislature spends more than a billion dollars a year on the health and welfare of its people. From the beginning, Illinois has had an exciting history. In the last one hundred years, it has changed beyond the wildest dreams.

ILLINOIS—KNOW YOUR STATE

Abraham Lincoln was born.	1809	.....
James Monroe was president.	1818	.....
Morse sent first telegraph message.	1844	.....
Gold was discovered in California.	1848	.....

Possible score 6. Your score

Score on Summary Activities, Chapter 2.

	Possible Score	Your Score	Circle Your Rank Score Rank
Illinois History	36	.....	41-42 Excellent
National Happenings	6	.....	39-40 Good
	<hr/>	<hr/>	37-38 Fair
Total	42	.....

Enter the results of this summary on page 48.

Territorial Legislation

Government in Illinois officially began on December 9, 1778, when the Virginia legislature decreed that the region north and west of the Ohio River was to be known as the "County of Illinois," and appointed John Todd as county lieutenant. Almost six years later, on March 1, 1784, Virginia ceded this loosely defined part of its commonwealth to the federal government.

Upon adoption of the Ordinance of 1787 by the new Congress meeting under the Articles of Confederation, Illinois became part of the Northwest Territory. The Ordinance was designed to provide government for the Northwest Territory, and it also established the form in which other western territories were created and eventually admitted into the Union.

Under this Ordinance a territorial governing body, appointed by Congress, consisted of a governor, secretary, and three judges. Congress retained control until there were five thousand qualified voters in the territory. The voters would then elect their own legislature and would have a nonvoting representative in Congress. The legislation further provided that a territory would be eligible for statehood when its population numbered sixty thousand, or more, persons.

General Arthur St. Clair was the first governor

of the Northwest Territory appointed by Congress. It was he who, on April 27, 1790, organized a sizeable portion of the Illinois region into St. Clair County. Soon after, Indiana, parts of Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin became Knox County. The Knox County we know today was established January 13, 1825. On October 5, 1795, the southern part of St. Clair County became Randolph County, and Kaskaskia was named the county seat.

In 1800, what is now the state of Illinois was included in the newly created Territory of Indiana, but only nine years later all the Indiana territory west of the Wabash River and north of Vincennes to the Canadian line became the Territory of Illinois.

In the early days of territorial government, only freeholders—those with absolute ownership of at least fifty acres of land—had been permitted to vote. But on May 21, 1812, Congress extended voting rights to all white males, twenty-one years of age, who had resided in a territory for one year and who had paid the territorial tax. This extension of suffrage gave the Territory of Illinois the majority necessary to choose a legislature and to elect a delegate to Congress in October of 1812.

1. On the map on page 15, shade in the Northwest Territory.
 2. In which year did Illinois first have a Territorial Delegate?
 3. Many terms used in legal work have special meanings. Referring to a dictionary, give the definitions of these words as used in law.
- Ordinance
- Resident

Bill
Capitol
Majority
Plurality
Quorum
Filibuster
.....
Veto
.....
Appropriation
.....
Initiative
.....
4. Define these legal terms also:
Referendum
.....
Recall
.....
Act
Impeach
.....
Felony
.....

Early State Administration



As noted in an earlier discussion of the history of the state (Chapter 2), on April 18, 1818, the enabling act proposed by the territorial delegate Nathaniel Pope was passed by Congress. With the passage of this act, Illinois speedily prepared for statehood and, within the year, specifically on December 3, 1818, became the twenty-first state admitted into the Union.

The first state constitution, drawn up in 1818 to fulfill the requirements of the enabling act, was brief. There were three branches of government, the executive being the weakest. The legislature was empowered to make the appointments under which most state officials held office. Only the governor, lieutenant governor, and members of the General Assembly were voted into office in the state elections. Within the counties, the sheriff, coroner, and county commissioners were elected, but other county officials were either

appointed by the state legislature or designated in a manner determined by the legislature. Under the first state constitution the governor and four Supreme Court judges considered and revised all bills before they became law. The governor did not have veto power. (See Present State Government, below.)

As the state grew, the limitations of its original constitution became evident. The demand for self-government had forced the legislature to share some of its powers with the people, but by 1846 it was apparent that the constitution needed to be revised or amended. In the general election of that year, the people voted for a constitutional convention. The convention met in Springfield from June 7 to August 31, 1847. The constitution drawn up at that time was ratified by popular vote March 6, 1848, and went into operation on April 1.

1. On what date did Illinois become a state?
2. According to the Constitution of 1818, which state officers were elected in state elections?
3. Turn to Article I of the Constitution. Underline the following words; then explain their meaning below:
 Boundary
 Jurisdiction
 Thence
 Confluence
4. Here are other terms you need to understand. Define them.
 Indictment (in-dite-ment)
 Contract
 Jeopardy
 Vested
 Oath
 Apportion

Present State Government



The Constitution of 1848 also had its limitations, and an unsuccessful attempt to rewrite it was made in 1862. Some of the proposed changes, however, were incorporated into the constitution adopted May 13, 1870, under which, with subsequent amendments, Illinois is now governed. One of the most important recent amendments was the adoption in 1950 of a more flexible amending article, called the "Gateway" amendment, than that set forth in 1870.

The state of Illinois, like the nation itself, has three branches of government which operate under a constitution: the legislative, which determines what the law should be; the executive,

which carries out the law; the judicial, which interprets and applies the law. This distribution of power is often referred to as "separation of powers." (See the Branches of State Government chart, below.)

However, these departments are not entirely independent: the chief executive officer can veto laws passed by the legislative body, or the judicial department can declare laws unconstitutional, thereby cancelling them, and the legislature has judicial power in cases of impeachment and executive power over a governor's appointments. The provisions are called "checks and balances." They are important, as we shall see.

1. Article III of the state constitution specifies that the powers of the state government shall be divided into three distinct departments. These departments are,,

2. Interpretation of the constitution is dependent upon understanding the meanings of certain terms. From the statements given in column 2, find the appropriate interpretation for the word or phrase in column 1. Write its identifying letter before the proper number. Use a dictionary if you need it.

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
.....1. Legal transaction	a. Extra tax for specific purpose
.....2. Criminal case	b. Court order demanding immediate court hearing
.....3. Civil case	c. Customs regulating our government, but not formal law
.....4. Unwritten Constitution	d. Case relating to property rights of an individual
.....5. Writ of Habeas Corpus	e. Case involving a crime
.....6. Special assessment	f. Business deal, legally recorded

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
.....1. Constable	a. A public civil officer
.....2. Council	b. One sent and empowered to act for another
.....3. Precinct	c. Formal charge of a crime found by the grand jury
.....4. Magistrate	d. County peace officer
.....5. Delegate	e. A district for election purposes
.....6. Indictment	f. A legislative body of a municipal corporation

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
.....1. Inquest	a. Formal permission from authorities to carry on acts otherwise illegal
.....2. License	b. Change of penalty to a lesser punishment
.....3. Assembly	c. A judicial or official inquiry before a jury
.....4. Ballot	d. Act of coming together
.....5. Reprieve	e. Delay of punishment
.....6. Commutation	f. Printed or written slip used in secret voting.

Legislative Branch

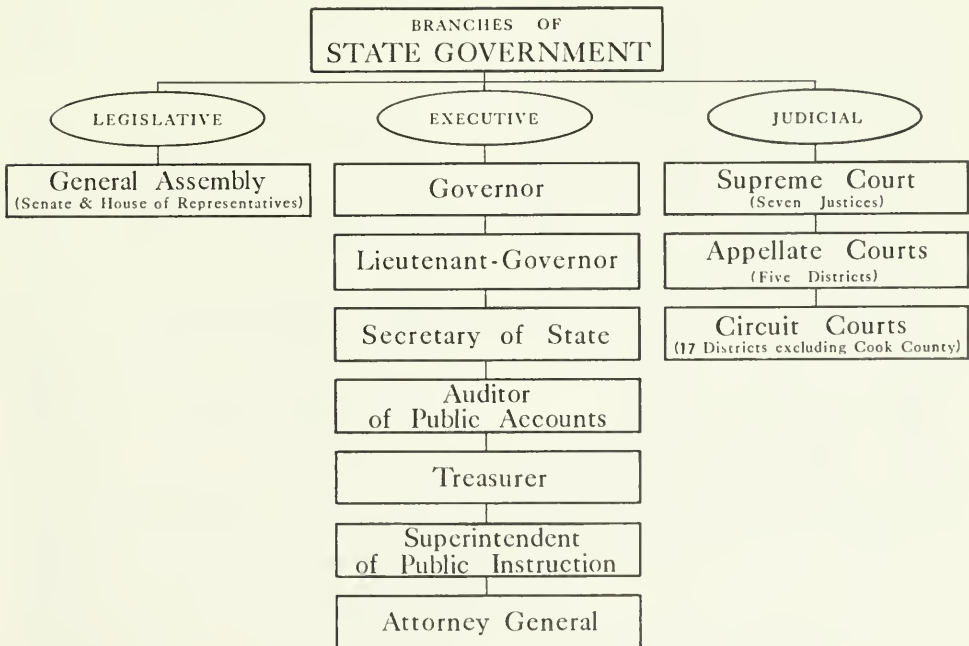
The General Assembly is the law-making body for Illinois, as Congress is for the United States. It consists of two Houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate, called the "Upper House," has 58 senators, one elected from each of 58 senate districts in the state. The House of Representatives, or "Lower House," has 177 members, 3 elected from each of the 59 representative districts. A constitutional amendment approved in 1954 (acted upon by the Legislature in 1955) changed the manner of representation in both Houses.

Of the fifty-eight senatorial districts in the state under the 1955 apportionment, twenty-four are in Cook County, eighteen within the corporate limits of the city of Chicago, and six outside the city limits but within the county. The rest of the state has thirty-four districts. Senatorial districts are numbered: one, two, three, and so on, up to

and including fifty-eight. General Assembly elections are held every two years, and each senator is elected for a term of four years. Candidates from the even-numbered districts are elected each national election year; the candidates from the odd-numbered districts are elected two years later. To be eligible for election to the Senate, a person must fulfill the following requirements: 1) he must be at least twenty-five years of age; 2) he must be a citizen of the United States; 3) he must have been a resident of Illinois for at least five years; and 4) he must have been a resident of his district for the two years immediately preceding his election.

The lieutenant governor, who presides over the Senate, is elected by the voters, but he is not a member of the Senate and cannot vote on bills except in case of a tie. The Senate elects a president *pro tempore*, who presides in the absence of the lieutenant governor.

In accordance with the constitutional amendment of 1954, the redistricting of the state took



place in 1955. The senatorial districts which were laid out at that time are not subject to regular change, but the representative districts will be "redefined" in 1963 and every ten years thereafter. This is done for the purpose of equalizing the voting population in these districts. Of the 59 representative districts, 30 are in Cook County: 23 within the corporate limits of the city of Chicago, 7 outside, but within Cook County. The other 29 districts represent the remaining 101 counties.

The minimum age for membership in the House of Representatives is twenty-one; the other qualifications are the same as those for the Senate. Three members are elected from each representative district for a term of two years. The presiding officer, the Speaker, is chosen by his fellow Representatives. He signs bills and appoints standing and special committees.

The Illinois system of cumulative voting for members of the Lower House is unique in state government. As set forth in the state constitution, the voter may "cast as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates as he shall see fit; and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected." A person who casts all his votes for one candidate is said to "plump" for the candidate.

The General Assembly begins its sessions at 12 noon on the Wednesday next after the first Monday in January of the year (the odd-numbered year) following election. Although the governor may call the General Assembly into session at any time if there is unusual business to be considered, the normal session is during the first six months of the year. Each House determines the rules of its proceedings, judges the qualifications of its members, and chooses its own officers.

It is the duty of the General Assembly to enact, amend, or repeal laws and to pass appropriation bills necessary for state government expenses. It may submit amendments to the state constitution which will be voted upon by the people. Bills to be considered may be submitted by members of either House.

In order to give proper consideration to each bill, standing committees are organized in both

Houses, each with its own chairman. These committees consider all measures within their jurisdiction. For instance, measures relating to education are handled by the Committee on Education, and measures for industry are referred to the Committee on Industry and Labor Relations. The Senate and the House each has standing committees for Agriculture, Appropriations, Elections, and Insurance, to name but a few.

If after consideration of a bill the committee decides in its favor, the bill is then read before all the members of the House sponsoring it. Each bill must be read three times, each reading on a separate legislative day. After the second reading, amendments may be made, and after the third, the bill is acted upon and must receive a majority of votes to be passed. It is then sent to the other House, where it goes through the same procedure. If both Houses have voted favorably, the bill is sent to the governor for his consideration. He may sign it or file it without his signature with the secretary of state, and it becomes a law. However, if the governor vetoes the bill he usually returns it with his objections to the House in which it originated. To override the governor's veto, a bill must be passed by a two-thirds majority of the elected members of each House.

If the governor fails to return a bill within ten days (Sundays excepted) of its receipt, it becomes a law unless the Assembly adjourns during that time. The governor may then stop the measure from becoming a law by filing it, with his objections, in the office of the secretary of state within ten days after the adjournment of the Assembly.

To aid the legislature carry out its duties of government, permanent agencies have been established. The oldest of these agencies is the Legislative Reference Bureau, which is responsible for putting a legislator's proposed law or amendment into the form of a bill ready to be presented to the General Assembly. Another agency, the Legislative Council, provides information on problems which may need legislative action. The Budgetary Commission studies all state agency appropriation requests, and makes recommendations to the governor and the General Assembly about these funds.

Other agencies which have been created are:

the Intergovernmental Cooperation Commission, the School Problems Commission, the Motor Vehicle Law Commission, the Commission to Visit and

Examine State Institutions, and the Legislative Audit Commission—all very important in carrying out the legislative function of state government.

Using the text or referring to the constitution, answer these questions about the legislative department. References to the appropriate part of the constitution are given for some of the questions.

1. Which is the upper house?
2. How many members has it?
3. In which senatorial district do you live?
4. Are there other counties in your district? If so, which ones?
5. Who is state senator from your district? The Honorable Mr.
6. Which is the lower house?
7. How many members has it?
8. In which representative district do you live?
9. Are other counties included? If so, which ones?
10. Who are state representatives from your district? The Honorable Mr., the Honorable Mr., and the Honorable Mr.
11. When does the Illinois General Assembly next convene?
12. How many sections has Article IV of the Constitution?
13. What two bodies make up the General Assembly? (IV, 1)
14. When is the next election for members of the General Assembly? (IV, 2)
15. Name four qualifications for a senator. (IV, 3)
16. How do the qualifications for a representative differ from those for a senator? (IV, 3)
17. What is perjury? (IV, 4)
18. Where in the constitution is there a copy of the oaths subscribed to by members of the General Assembly?
19. Who administers the oath? (IV, 5)
20. When was the state last apportioned?
21. What is the greatest number of votes any voter can cast for any one candidate for representative. (IV, 7, 8)

22. When did the General Assembly last meet? (IV, 9)
23. How many representatives are required for a quorum? (IV)
24. How must every law begin? (IV, 11)
-
25. When will the senatorial districts be re-drawn?
26. What does the word "act" in Article IV, Section 13, mean?
-
-
27. Are legislators paid? (IV, 15)
28. Who may impeach? (IV, 24)
29. Who tries an impeachment? (IV, 24)
30. Article IV, Section 32, is out of date. Why?
-
31. For what part of Illinois are there special laws? (IV, 34)

Executive Branch

The Illinois constitution provides that the executive department "shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney General." All of these members are elected by the voters of Illinois.

Each officer is elected for a four-year term. The treasurer is the only elected state officer who cannot succeed himself. The treasurer and the superintendent of public instruction are elected in non-presidential election years, but the others are elected in presidential years. To be eligible for the office of governor or lieutenant governor a person must be thirty years of age and have been a citizen of the United States and his state for five years preceding his election.

Probably the most significant responsibility of the governor is his power to appoint most of the key officials of the agencies under him and thereby exercise strict administrative control over those agencies. He may fill certain vacancies, and he may call special elections as authorized by law. He is commander-in-chief of the state's armed forces and may call out the National Guard in cases of emergencies.

In the chart of the state government of Illinois there are many agencies under the governor. You will see that they are organized into thirteen code departments and some thirty other boards,

commissions, and agencies. Their powers and duties are included in the civil administrative code.

The lieutenant governor's chief functions are to preside over the sessions of the Senate and to act as governor in the governor's absence. He also serves as a member of certain boards and commissions.

A summary of the duties of the other elected executive officers follows.

SECRETARY OF STATE. Licenses automobile drivers, registers motor vehicles. Issues charters to corporations. Registers dealers, brokers, etc. Has care and maintenance of state capitol buildings, compiles and distributes election data. Registers trademarks. Is Keeper of the Great Seal of the state. Serves as state librarian.

STATE TREASURER. Primarily concerned with handling and disposition of state funds. Counter-signs all warrants issued by the auditor of public accounts. Participates in administration of state inheritance tax.

AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. Issues warrants before any money can be drawn from state treasury. Officially examines all accounts and claims against the state. Licenses and regulates certain businesses such as banks, exchanges, and loan associations. Keeps inventory of all state-owned property.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. Responsible for supervision of state supported schools other than the state universities and colleges. Issues certificates to teachers. Administers state financial aid.

ATTORNEY GENERAL. His function is to do the legal work of substantially all state government agencies, both in and out of courts. He also supervises the assessment and collection of inheritance taxes.

1. List the officers of the executive department of our state government.

.....
.....

2. Who elects the officers of the executive department of our state?

.....
.....

3. Which executive officer of Illinois is not required to reside in Springfield during his term of office? (V, 1)

.....

4. When is the next state election of executive officers? (V, 3)

.....
.....

5. What qualifications are required for governor and lieutenant governor? (V, 5)

.....
.....
.....

6. Who may call a special session of the General Assembly? (V, 8)

.....
.....

7. Who is liable for impeachment for misdemeanor in office? (V, 15)

.....
.....

8. What does section 16 of Article V concern?

.....
.....

9. How is *office* defined in the constitution? (V, 24)

.....
.....

Courts of Illinois

STATE SUPREME COURT

7 Supreme Court Judges
 5 Supreme Court Districts
 Cook Co. is one District; elects 3 Judges

STATE APPELLATE COURTS

5 Appellate Courts
 5 Appellate Court Districts
 Cook Co. has 4 Divisions of 3 Judges each
 The other 4 Districts each have 1 Division of 3 Judges

STATE CIRCUIT COURTS

19 Circuit Courts outside Cook Co.
 Cook Co. is one District
 At least 3 Judges per Circuit; Cook Co. elects 76
 At least one Associate Circuit Judge per county and
 sometimes one or more Magistrates for minor cases.

Judicial Branch

Under the recently revised Article VI of the State Constitution with effective date January 1, 1964, the judicial system of Illinois is composed of three basic levels of courts—supreme, appellate, and circuit. The Article provides specifically for courts and judicial officials for governmental units on all levels within the state. The chart on the courts of Illinois (p. 32) shows the revised court organization.

The Supreme Court is the state's highest tribunal. General administrative authority over all courts is vested in the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in accordance with the rules of the court. He is assisted by an administrative director and staff.

The Appellate Court is organized in five judi-

cial districts of the state. These courts sit at times and places prescribed by rules of the Supreme Court. Their chief purpose is to remove some of the burden of the Supreme Court by hearing appeals from the circuit courts.

The circuit courts are the state's major trial courts. They have unlimited original jurisdiction of all justiciable matters and some powers of review of administrative action. The state is divided into judicial circuits, each consisting of one or more counties; but the number of circuit and associate judges will vary with population needs and as prescribed by laws. In each circuit the judges and associate judges select one of their number to serve as Chief Judge of the circuit. He has general administrative authority in the court. The revision provides a method for removal of all judges without impeachment.

Match the following groups of words which pertain to the judicial branch of our state government. Place the appropriate letter in the blank before each numbered word or phrase:

Column 1

-1. Quorum
-2. "Pigeon-hole"
-3. Give Bail
-4. Null and Void
-5. Ex Post Facto Law
-6. "True Bill"

Column 2

- a. Having no legal or binding force
- b. Enacted with a retrospective effect retroactive
- c. Put it away and do nothing
- d. Four Illinois Supreme Court Judges
- e. Bill of indictment returned by the grand jury
- f. Give security for due appearance of a prisoner to obtain his release

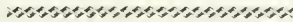
Column 1

-1. Circuit court
-2. Appellate jurisdiction
-3. Petit jury
-4. Grand jury
-5. Original jurisdiction
-6. Process

Column 2

- a. A group of 12 persons who hear evidence and return indictments
- b. A writ for bringing a defendant into court
- c. Courts which handle matters related to wills and estates
- d. Power to hear and decide the first trial of a lawsuit
- e. A 12-member group selected to try persons accused of crime
- f. Jurisdiction over cases earlier tried in a lower court

County Government



The state of Illinois comprised fifteen counties at the time it was formally admitted into the Union. As the population increased, so did the need for more localized government. Between 1818 and 1859, these 15 counties were divided into the 102 we now have.

In general, the functions of county government are: enforcement of state laws, administration of justice, maintenance of peace, supervision of elections, and overseeing the welfare of its people.

Counties vary in size and population. Putnam County, the smallest, with its area of 166 square

miles and population of approximately 4,566 persons would have problems of government in some ways different from that of McLean County which covers 1,173 square miles and has an estimated population of 83,232. Cook County, 954 square miles, but with a population of about 5,084,244, naturally differs from both the previously mentioned counties. Each county, therefore, while it must abide by the general laws of the state, is allowed to take such measures as will ensure its own governmental efficiency.

The general form of county government fol-

lows that of the state and the nation. There are three departments: legislative, executive, and judicial, and the offices of these departments are held by officials elected by the citizens of the county or appointed according to the manner prescribed by the General Assembly.

There are three forms of county government within our state. Eighty-four Illinois counties have township organization which the state constitution permits any county to adopt by popular vote. The determination of a county to discontinue this form of government is also effected by popular vote. Seventeen counties operate under county (non-township) government. Cook County's government is a combination of both township and county plan systems.

County Plan Government

The legislature of each of the seventeen counties governed by county plan is a Board of County Commissioners. The state constitution provides that this Board have three members, one being elected each year so that there are always two experienced members officiating. To be eligible for election to the Board, the member must be a resident of the county, at least twenty-five years of age, and have resided in Illinois at least five years before election. According to statute, the Board meets on the third Monday of December, March, June, and September, and on the second Monday of July, but additional sessions may be called by either the chairman, who is elected by the Board, or jointly by the other two members.

In addition to its legislative functions, the Board of County Commissioners is required in counties of less than 150,000 population to act as the Board of Review, whose functions are to assess property, review and correct assessments, and decide tax exemption claims. In counties which do not have health departments, the Board also assumes the duties of the Board of Health.

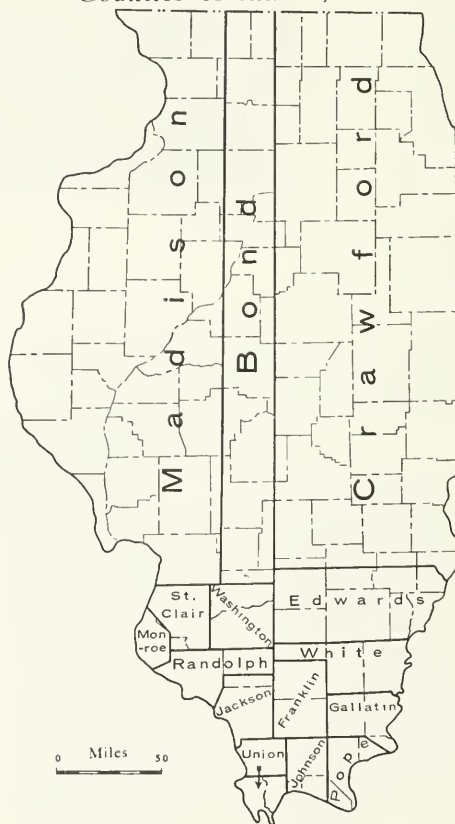
Under the county plan system, most elected officers serve a four-year term. These include: county clerk, recorder, county judge, probate judge, the sheriff (who also is county tax collector), coroner, state's attorney, treasurer, superintendent of schools, and county board of school

trustees. In counties of less than 150,000 persons, the treasurer serves as supervisor of assessments; in counties with a population up to 500,000, he has the same responsibility if there is no elected Board of Assessors. Officials holding office by appointment include the superintendent of highways and the superintendent of county welfare.

Township Organization

Each of the eighty-four counties operating under township organization has a County Board of Supervisors, the members being elected one from each township. In townships of over 4,000 population, assistant supervisors may be elected. The

Counties of Illinois, 1818



assistant has no duties in the township; he serves only as a member of the County Board.

The Board elects a chairman who directs its activities. According to statute, the regular meeting each year must be held on the second Tuesday of September, and the annual meeting on the second Monday of June. Signatures of one-third of the Board members are necessary to call special meetings. The Board chairman and two citizens appointed by the county judge serve as the Board of Review of tax assessments made by the local assessors.

The elected officers who serve four-year terms are: county judge, county clerk, state's attorney, sheriff, clerk of the circuit court, county treasurer (who also serves as collector), coroner, superintendent of schools, and, in counties with a population over 60,000, the recorder of deeds. Counties with a population of 70,000 to 125,000 may elect a judge and a clerk of the probate court, and in counties with a population of 75,000 to 300,000, a county auditor is elected.

Under the state constitution, a person having held office as sheriff or treasurer is not eligible for re-election to that office until four years after his term has expired.

Cook County

On January 15, 1831, the state legislature created Cook County. Because of its large popula-

tion, Cook County's government is distinct from that of other Illinois counties. As provided by the state constitution, it is governed by a Board of Commissioners. The fifteen members of this Board are elected for four-year terms, ten from within the city of Chicago, and five from townships outside that city but within the county. The president of the Board is chosen by the voters when they elect the commissioners. He has only one vote, but he has veto power which can be overridden only by a four-fifths vote of the entire Board.

The Cook County Board of Commissioners meets on the first Monday of January, February, March, June, September, and December, and special meetings may be called by the president. He has the authority to appoint the three-man Civil Service Commission, and, with the consent of the Board, appoints such officers as the director of public welfare, the county superintendent of highways, warden of the county jail, county auditor, and superintendent of public service.

The people of Cook County elect at least seventy-nine officers. In addition to the elective officers which are the same in all Illinois counties, Cook County elects an assessor, two members of the Board of Appeals, twenty circuit court judges, thirty-six superior court judges, and clerks of the superior, criminal, and probate courts. The circuit and superior court judges are elected for six-year terms.

1. Summarize this section of the text about county government by completing the following paragraph:

There are types of county government within the state. Cook County is managed by a board of commissioners. Eighty-four counties have a organization with an elected board of Only seventeen counties are governed by an elected three-member board of county

2. Write *yes* or *no* before each of the following questions.

-1. The county is the basic unit of local government in Illinois.
-2. There are 102 counties in the state.
-3. Pulaski is the smallest county in the state.
-4. McLean is the largest county in Illinois.
-5. Records of vital statistics are kept by each county.
-6. In Cook County, the county board is made up of fifteen commissioners.

-7. Ten of these are elected from Chicago.
-8. Seventeen southern counties have township government.
-9. The state's attorney is sometimes called the prosecuting attorney.
-10. A county auditor is elected in the counties of 60,000 people.
-11. A recorder of deeds is elected in counties of 60,000 people.
-12. Eighty-four counties of Illinois are under township organization.
-13. Massac County extends to the middle of the Ohio River.
-14. Adams County extends to the middle of the Mississippi.
-15. Salaries of county officers are set by the governor.
-16. Every fee officer must report the amount of his fees twice yearly.
-17. Each county elects a county surveyor.
-18. The county board may appoint a county physician.
-19. Township organization may be established or disbanded by a vote of the people of the county.

3. Article X of the constitution of Illinois has thirteen sections, each concerning some phase of the government within the 102 counties of the state. Referring to that article, list the 13 matters treated by the separate sections.

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1..... | 8..... |
| 2..... | 9..... |
| 3..... | 10..... |
| 4..... | 11..... |
| 5..... | 12..... |
| 6..... | 13..... |
| 7..... | |

4. Ask an informed local person to help you find the following information about your home county. (*Note:* Some counties do not have all of the officers.)

Name of County	.....
Form of county government	.....
County seat	.....
Area	.....
1960 population	.....
Number of legal voters	.....

Office

Officer

County Judge	.....
County Clerk	.....
Sheriff	.....
Treasurer	.....
Coroner	.....
Clerk, Circuit Court	.....
Recorder of Deeds	.....

Auditor	.....
State's Attorney	.....
Board of Review	.....
Assessor	.....
Highway commissioner	.....
Others	.....

Township Government



In Illinois there are three uses of the word *township*. *School township*, which is the political division of the county for the purpose of handling school affairs, refers to the same six-mile square tract of land that is the *congressional township*. The *congressional township* is a unit of the United States survey system. These tracts of land are identified by number.

We are here interested only in the *political township*, which is the division of the county for purposes of civil government.

According to Illinois law, every town must hold an annual meeting on the first Tuesday in April. This meeting is for the purpose of electing officers and voting on township business. The notice of the meeting must be posted ten days before it is to take place.

At the time set for the meeting, the town clerk (or, if he is absent, a chairman selected by the voters) calls the meeting to order. A moderator is elected who, after taking an oath of office, has the powers granted to election judges under the general election laws of the state. He presides over the meeting and judges the election. Records of the voting and minutes of the meeting are kept by the town clerk or a town officer.

The officers elected for four-year terms at the town meeting are as follows:

1. The supervisor, who becomes the chief town official and a member of the county Board of Supervisors. He is responsible for the disbursement of township money and, as treasurer, is required to post a bond when he takes office. He receives and pays out money for road and bridge upkeep and construction, as directed by the high-

way commissioner, to whom he gives a financial report of such expenditures annually. The supervisor is overseer of the poor, and must report to the town clerk annually his use of welfare funds as well as town money.

2. The town clerk is responsible for all township records. He has the power to administer oaths, issue licenses, and receive affidavits. In matters dealing with taxes, he delivers to the supervisor, before each annual meeting, copies of votes taken for raising money since the last annual meeting, and reports on the amount of tax needed for township use.

3. The assessor evaluates all real and personal property in his township for taxation purposes. When his assessments are completed, his books are turned over to the county clerk who ascertains the total valuation of taxable property in the county.

4. The highway commissioner is responsible for construction, maintenance, and repair of the roads in his township, although large expenditures for this purpose must have the approval of the county superintendent of highways. With the approval of the county Board, he can levy taxes.

The recent revision of the constitution, effective Jan. 1, 1964, abolished justices of the peace and police magistrate courts. Police magistrates and justices of the peace will serve as magistrates of the several circuit courts, however, and will continue to perform their nonjudicial functions for the remainder of their terms.

Townships will no longer elect justices of the peace who in the past have tried civil cases involving amounts up to five hundred dollars and minor

violations punishable by fines no higher than three hundred dollars. These legal functions and others they have performed are the responsibility of the circuit court. The members of the Board of Health for each township are the supervisor, the town clerk, and the assessor. In the early years

of statehood, township government played a more important part in total government than it now does. However today it continues to be the governmental unit closest to the people, and it should be understood by all citizens.

Good citizenship begins on the township level.

Municipalities



Another division of the state government is that of cities and villages. The basic law of government for these municipalities is found in the City and Village Act of 1872. Illinois has more municipalities than any other state. With the exception of Chicago, these cities and villages may organize in any of three forms: the mayor and council, commission, or council-manager form of government.

According to law, a village may incorporate if it has a population of one hundred; a city's population need be only one thousand persons within an area not exceeding four square miles. Depending upon the size of population, municipal governments will vary greatly in the number of elected officials and the scope of their responsibility.

Village government is handled by a Board of Trustees which is composed of six members, a president, and a clerk. These officials are elected every two years. The president of the Board and the trustees appoint the treasurer, the street commissioner, the constable, and any other officers of the village.

The government of a city is much more complex than that of a village. The size of its Council, made up of aldermen, is determined by the size of its population. Under the mayor and council form of government, cities of 10,000 to 30,000 persons elect fourteen aldermen, and for every 20,000 persons above 30,000, two additional aldermen are elected.

Cities are divided into wards, two aldermen being elected from each, and the wards are usually divided into precincts for election purposes. A mayor, city clerk, and treasurer are elected for four-year terms unless the city exercises its option to reduce the terms to two years. The mayor with

the consent of the council appoints the other city officials.

The elected officers of the commission form of government, which cities and villages with a population under 200,000 are permitted by statute to adopt, are a mayor and four commissioners, who hold office for four years. This type of government distributes the legislative, executive, and judicial powers among five departments: public affairs, accounts and finance, public health and safety, streets and public improvements, and public property. The mayor serves as superintendent of public affairs, and each commissioner is appointed to superintend one of the above-named departments.

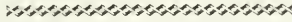
Since 1951, cities of over 5,000 population have been empowered to adopt the council-manager form of government. Cities changing over may continue to elect aldermen from wards, or following the commission system, elect councilmen in a general city election. The Council has legislative powers but selects a city-manager to be the administrative head.

The City and Village Act specifically sets forth the government for Chicago. On the year preceding the election of the President of the United States and the Governor of Illinois, Chicago must elect its mayor, city clerk, and city treasurer. Its Council has fifty members, one alderman selected from each ward on a nonpartisan basis.

Of the three types of municipal government discussed above, the mayor-council form remains the most common. The many powers of each type of government are clearly set forth in the City and Village Act, but the principal powers are taxation and disbursal of funds, licensing, and the protection of the health and welfare of the community.

1. When may a village incorporate?
 2. Define majority?
- How many would be a simple majority of 100?
3. When may a village become a city?
 -
 4. Three types of city organization in Illinois are:
 -

Legal Holidays in Illinois



In every state holidays such as Christmas Day and New Year's Day are observed, but each state has jurisdiction over the holidays its citizens will observe. The *Illinois Blue Book* lists the following days as legal holidays in Illinois.

says concerning holidays: "A teacher shall not be required to teach on Saturdays or legal school holidays, which are January 1, February 12, Good Friday, May 30, July 4, the first Monday in September commonly called Labor Day, November

New Year's Day	<i>January 1</i>	Veterans' Day	<i>November 11</i>
Lincoln's Birthday	<i>February 12</i>	Thanksgiving Day	<i>The day recommended by the</i>
Washington's Birthday	<i>February 22</i>		<i>Governor or the</i>
Good Friday	<i>Friday immediately</i>		<i>President of the</i>
	<i>before Easter Sunday</i>		<i>United States</i>
	<i>each year</i>		
Memorial Day	<i>May 30</i>	Christmas Day	<i>December 25</i>
Independence Day	<i>July 4</i>	Election Day	<i>Election of Members</i>
Labor Day	<i>First Monday in Sep-</i>		<i>of General Assem-</i>
	<i>tember</i>		<i>bly (even-num-</i>
Columbus Day	<i>October 12</i>		<i>bered years only)</i>

When any of these holidays falls on a Sunday, it is celebrated on the next day, Monday. Banks and most businesses suspend operations on the national holidays; also the postal service.

The Illinois School Code, Article 22, Section 2,

11, December 25, and any day appointed by the President or Governor as a day of fast or thanksgiving. School boards may grant special holidays whenever in their judgment such action is advisable."

1. Which school holidays fall on your school days this year?
 -
 2. Fill in the names of the following legal holidays in Illinois:
- | | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| January 1 | ..... |
| February 12 | ..... |
| February 22 | ..... |
| Friday immediately before | ..... |
| Easter Sunday each year | ..... |
| May 30 | ..... |

July 4	.....
First Monday in September	.....
October 12	.....
November 11	.....
Day of Thanks in November	.....
December 25	.....
Election of Members of General Assembly (Even-numbered years only)	.....

Note: When such holidays fall on Sunday, the Monday next following shall be held and considered such holiday.

The Constitution of Illinois



The present Constitution of Illinois, as we have seen, was adopted in convention at Springfield, May 13, 1870. On July 2, 1870, it was ratified by the people, and it went into force August 8, 1870. To a large extent, it was based upon the Constitution of 1848 and upon the Constitution of 1818, under which Illinois became a state.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of Illinois—grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations—in order to form a more perfect government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; do ordain and establish this Constitution for the State of Illinois.

ARTICLE I.

Boundaries.

The boundaries and jurisdiction of the State shall be as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Wabash river; thence up the same, and with the line of Indiana, to the northwest corner of said State; thence east, with the line of the same State, to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence north along the middle of said lake, to north latitude forty-two degrees and thirty minutes; thence west to the middle of the Mississippi river, and thence down along the middle of that river to its confluence with the Ohio river, and thence up the latter river, along its northwestern shore, to the place of beginning: *Provided*, that this State shall exercise such jurisdiction upon the Ohio river, as she is now entitled to, or such as may hereafter be agreed upon by this State and the State of Kentucky.

ARTICLE II.

Bill of Rights.

Inherent and Inalienable Rights.

§ 1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights—among these

are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights and the protection of property, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Due Process of Law.

§ 2. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.

Religious Freedom.

§ 3. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be guaranteed; and no person shall be denied any civil or political right, privilege or capacity, on account of his religious opinions; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to dispense with oaths or affirmations, excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State. No person shall be required to attend or support any ministry or place of worship against his consent, nor shall any preference be given by law to any religious denomination or mode of worship.

Freedom of Speech.

§ 4. Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty; and in all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, when published with good motives and for justifiable ends, shall be a sufficient defense.

Trial by Jury.

§ 5. The right of trial by jury as heretofore enjoyed, shall remain inviolate; but the trial of civil cases before justices of the peace by a jury of less than twelve men, may be authorized by law.

Searches and Seizures.

§ 6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue without probable cause, supported by affidavit, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Bail and Habeas Corpus.

§ 7. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, where the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

Indictment.

§ 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on indictment of a grand jury, except in cases in which the punishment is by fine, or imprisonment otherwise than in the penitentiary, in cases of impeachment, and in cases arising in the army and navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger: *Provided*, that the grand jury may be abolished by law in all cases.

Rights After Indictment.

§ 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

Self Incrimination and Double Jeopardy.

§ 10. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to give evidence against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

Limitation of Penalties After Conviction.

§ 11. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate; nor shall any person be transported out of the State for any offense committed within the same.

Imprisonment for Debt.

§ 12. No person shall be imprisoned for debt, unless upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; or in cases where there is strong presumption of fraud.

Right of Eminent Domain.

§ 13. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation. Such compensation, when not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, as shall be prescribed by law. The fee of land taken for railroad tracks, without consent of the owners thereof, shall remain in such owners, subject to the use for which it is taken.

Ex Post Facto Laws and Impairing Contracts.

§ 14. No *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

Subordination of Military Power.

§ 15. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Quartering of Soldiers.

§ 16. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

Right to Assemble and Petition.

§ 17. The people have the right to assemble in a peaceable manner to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to apply for redress of grievances.

Free Elections.

§ 18. All elections shall be free and equal.

Right to Remedy and Justice.

§ 19. Every person ought to find a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries and wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or reputation; he ought to obtain, by law, right and justice freely and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay.

Fundamental Principles.

§ 20. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

ARTICLE III.**Distribution of Powers.**

The powers of the government of this State are divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive and judicial; and no person, or collection of persons, being one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE IV.**Legislative Department.****General Assembly.**

§ 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, both to be elected by the people.

Election — Vacancies.

§ 2. An election for members of the General Assembly shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and every two years thereafter, in each county, at such places therein as may be provided by law. When vacancies occur in either house, the Governor, or person exercising the powers of Governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Eligibility and Oath.

§ 3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, or a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years. No person shall be a Senator or a Representative who shall not be a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have been for five years a resident of this State, and for

two years next preceding his election a resident within the territory forming the district from which he is elected. No judge or clerk of any court, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State's Attorney, recorder, sheriff, or collector of public revenue, member of either House of Congress, or person holding any lucrative office under the United States or this State, or any foreign government, shall have a seat in the General Assembly: *Provided*, that appointments in the militia, and the offices of notary public and justice of the peace, shall not be considered lucrative. Nor shall any person holding any office of honor or profit under any foreign government, or under the government of the United States, (except postmasters whose annual compensation does not exceed the sum of three hundred dollars) hold any office of honor or profit under the authority of this State.

Disqualification for Crimes.

§ 4. No person who has been, or hereafter shall be convicted of bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, nor any person who has been or may be a collector or holder of public moneys, who shall not have accounted for and paid over, according to law, all such moneys due from him, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or to any office of profit or trust in this State.

Oath of Office.

§ 5. Members of the General Assembly, before they enter upon their official duties, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and will faithfully discharge the duties of Senator (or Representative) according to the best of my ability; and that I have not, knowingly or intentionally, paid or contributed anything, or made any promise in the nature of a bribe, to directly or indirectly influence any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office, and have not accepted, nor will I accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, from any corporation, company or person, for any vote or influence I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation, or for any other official act."

This oath shall be administered by a judge of the supreme or circuit court in the hall of the house to which the member is elected, and the Secretary of State shall record and file the oath subscribed by each member. Any member who shall refuse to take the oath herein prescribed shall forfeit his office, and every member who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely to, or of violating, his said oath, shall forfeit his office and be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of profit or trust in this State.

Senatorial Apportionment.⁽¹⁾

State Senators

§ 6. The General Assembly in 1955 shall redistrict the state for the purpose of electing state senators. There shall

be fifty-eight senatorial districts. Cook county shall have twenty-four of the districts. These twenty-four districts shall be located as follows: Eighteen in the territory that is within the present corporate limits of the city of Chicago; and six in the territory that is in Cook county outside such corporate limits. The remaining one hundred and one counties of the state shall have thirty-four of the senatorial districts.

All senatorial districts shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory. In their formation, area shall be the prime consideration.

The senatorial districts shall be numbered one, two, three, and so forth, including fifty-eight. Each such district shall elect one senator, whose term of office shall be four years. Senators elected in districts bearing even numbers shall be elected in 1956 and every four years thereafter; and senators elected in districts bearing odd numbers shall be elected in 1958 and every four years thereafter.

Representatives

§ 7. The General Assembly in 1955 and in 1963, and every ten years thereafter, shall redistrict the state for the purpose of electing state representatives. There shall be fifty-nine representative districts. In the 1955 redistricting Cook County shall have thirty of the districts. These thirty districts shall be located as follows: Twenty-three in the territory that is within the present corporate limits of the City of Chicago; and seven in the territory that is in Cook County outside such corporate limits. In the 1955 redistricting, the remaining one hundred and one counties of the state shall have twenty-nine of the representative districts. In redistricting subsequent to the 1960 census, and thereafter, the fifty-nine representative districts shall be divided among (1) that part of Cook County that is within the present corporate limits of the City of Chicago, (2) that part of Cook county that is outside such corporate limits, and (3) the remaining one hundred and one counties of the state, as nearly as may be, as the population of each of these three divisions bears to the total population of the state.

Representative districts shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory, and shall contain, as nearly as practicable, a population equal to the representative ratio; outside of Cook county, such districts shall be bounded by county lines unless the population of any county entitles it to more than one representative district. The representative ratio for the entire state shall be the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the state by fifty-nine. No representative district may contain less population than four-fifths of the representative ratio.

Three representatives shall be elected in each representative district in 1956 and every two years thereafter. The term of office shall be two years. In all elections of representatives aforesaid, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates as he shall see fit; and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected.

Redistricting

§ 8. In performing its duties under Sections 6 and 7 of this amendment, the General Assembly shall redistrict

¹ As modified by the eleventh amendment to the Constitution of 1870. The joint resolution was adopted by the Senate June 16, 1953 and concurred in by the House June 18, 1953, and proclaimed adopted November 19, 1954.

and reapportion in a single legislative enactment. If, however, the regular session of the General Assembly in 1955 as to both senatorial and representative districts or in 1963, or any ten years thereafter as to representative districts, fails by the first day of July to redistrict the state into such districts, then the redistricting shall be accomplished by a commission. Within thirty days after such first day of July, the state central committee of each of the two political parties, casting the highest votes for governor at the last preceding gubernatorial election, shall submit to the governor of the state a list of ten persons. Within thirty days thereafter, the governor shall appoint the commission of ten members, five from each list. If either of the state central committees fails to submit the list within the specified time, the governor, within the specified time, shall appoint five members of his own choice from the party of such committee. Each member of the committee shall receive \$25.00 a day, but not more than \$2,000 for his service.

This commission shall redistrict the state into senatorial districts and into representative districts in the manner specified above. This commission shall file with the secretary of state a full statement of the numbers of the senatorial and representative districts and their boundaries. No such statement shall be valid unless approved by seven members of such commission.

After such statement is filed, senators and representatives shall be elected according to the statement and the districts therein determined, until a redistricting and reapportionment are thereafter made by the General Assembly as provided in this amendment. If, however, the statement is not filed within four months after the commission is appointed it shall stand discharged. Thereupon, all senators, scheduled for election at the next election for state senators, and all state representatives shall be nominated and elected at the next election from the state at large. Following such an election at large, the General Assembly at its next regular session shall perform the duties specified in this amendment. But if such a General Assembly fails to perform these duties, then another commission, as specified in this Section 8, shall be appointed in like manner, with like duties, and power, and with like effect; and so forth until a valid senatorial and representative redistricting and reapportionment are secured in this 1950 decade and each decade thereafter. But there can be only one valid senatorial and representative redistricting and reapportionment during a particular decade.

Organization Procedure.

§ 9. The sessions of the General Assembly shall commence at twelve o'clock noon, on the Wednesday next after the first Monday in January, in the year next ensuing the election of members thereof, and at no other time, unless as provided by this Constitution.

A majority of the members elected to each house shall constitute a quorum. Each house shall determine the rules of its proceedings, and be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its members; shall choose its own officers; and the Senate shall choose a temporary President to preside when the Lieutenant Governor shall not attend as President or shall act as Governor. The Sec-

retary of State shall call the House of Representatives to order at the opening of each new Assembly, and preside over it until a temporary presiding officer thereof shall have been chosen and shall have taken his seat. No member shall be expelled by either house, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, and no member shall be twice expelled for the same offense. Each house may punish by imprisonment any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence. But no such imprisonment shall extend beyond twenty-four hours at one time, unless the person shall persist in such disorderly or contemptuous behavior.

Open Sessions — Adjournments — Journals.

§ 10. The doors of each house and of committees of the whole shall be kept open, except in such cases as, in the opinion of the house, require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, or to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be published. In the Senate at the request of two members, and in the House at the request of five members, the yeas and nays shall be taken on any question, and entered upon the journal. Any two members of either house shall have liberty to dissent from and protest, in respectful language, against any act or resolution which they think injurious to the public or to any individual, and have the reasons of their dissent entered upon the journals.

Enacting Clause.

§ 11. The style of the laws of this State shall be: "*Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly.*"

Origin of Bills.

§ 12. Bills may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended or rejected by the other; and on the final passage of all bills, the vote shall be by yeas and nays, upon each bill separately, and shall be entered upon the journal; and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each house.

Passage of Bills.

§ 13. Every bill shall be read at large on three different days, in each house; and the bill and all amendments thereto shall be printed before the vote is taken on its final passage; and every bill, having passed both houses, shall be signed by the Speakers thereof. No act hereafter passed shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed; and no law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the law revived, or the section amended, shall be inserted at length in the new act. And no act of the General Assembly shall take effect until the first day of July next after its passage, unless, in case of emergency, (which emergency shall be expressed in the preamble or body of the act), the General

Assembly shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, otherwise direct.

Privileges of Members.

§ 14. Senators and Representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the General Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Restrictions on Members.

§ 15. No person elected to the General Assembly shall receive any civil appointment within this State from the Governor, the Governor and Senate, or from the General Assembly, during the term for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments, and all votes given for any such members for any such office or appointment, shall be void; nor shall any member of the General Assembly be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any contract with the State, or any county thereof, authorized by any law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected, or within one year after the expiration thereof.

Appropriations.

§ 16. The General Assembly shall make no appropriation of money out of the treasury in any private law. Bills making appropriations for the pay of members and officers of the General Assembly, and for the salaries of the officers of the government, shall contain no provision on any other subject.

Treasury Warrants — Duty of Auditor.

§ 17. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law, and on the presentation of a warrant issued by the Auditor thereon; and no money shall be diverted from any appropriation made for any purpose, or taken from any fund whatever, either by joint or separate resolution. The Auditor shall, within sixty days after the adjournment of each session of the General Assembly, prepare and publish a full statement of all money expended at such session, specifying the amount of each item, and to whom and for what paid.

Appropriations for State Expenditures.

§ 18. Each General Assembly shall provide for all the appropriations necessary for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session, the aggregate amount of which shall not be increased without a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, nor exceed the amount of revenue authorized by law to be raised in such time; and all appropriations, general or special, requiring money to be paid out of the State treasury, from funds belonging to the State, shall end with such fiscal quarter: *Provided*, the State may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues, contract debts, never to exceed in the aggregate two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and moneys thus borrowed shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to pay the debt thus created, and to no other purpose; and no other debt, except for the purpose of

repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or defending the State in war, (for payment of which the faith of the State shall be pledged), shall be contracted, unless the law authorizing the same shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of the votes cast for members of the General Assembly at such election. The General Assembly shall provide for the publication of said law for three months, at least, before the vote of the people shall be taken upon the same; and provision shall be made, at the time, for the payment of the interest annually, as it shall accrue, by a tax levied for the purpose, or from other sources of revenue; which law, providing for the payment of such interest by such tax, shall be irrevocable until such debt be paid: *And provided, further*, that the law levying the tax shall be submitted to the people with the law authorizing the debt to be contracted.

Unauthorized Compensation and Payments Prohibited.

§ 19. The General Assembly shall never grant or authorize extra compensation, fee or allowance to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after service has been rendered or a contract made, nor authorize the payment of any claim, or part thereof, hereafter created against the State under any agreement or contract made without express authority of law; and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void: *Provided*, the General Assembly may make appropriations for expenditures incurred in suppressing insurrection or repelling invasion.

Assumption of Debts Prohibited.

§ 20. The State shall never pay, assume or become responsible for the debts or liabilities of, or in any manner give, loan or extend its credit to, or in aid of any public or other corporation, association or individual.

Compensation of Members.

§ 21. The members of the General Assembly shall receive for their services the sum of five dollars per day, during the first session held under this Constitution, and ten cents for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government, to be computed by the Auditor of Public Accounts; and thereafter such compensation as shall be prescribed by law, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever; except the sum of fifty dollars per session to each member, which shall be in full for postage, stationery, newspapers, and all other incidental expenses and perquisites; but no change shall be made in the compensation of members of the General Assembly during the term for which they may have been elected. The pay and mileage allowed to each member of the General Assembly shall be certified by the Speakers of their respective houses, and entered on the journals, and published at the close of each session.

Special Legislation Prohibited.

§ 22. The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: For—

Granting divorces;
 Changing the names of persons or places;
 Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or highways;
 Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds;
 Locating or changing county seats;
 Regulating county and township affairs;
 Regulating the practice in courts of justice;
 Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables;
 Providing for changes of venue in civil and criminal cases;

Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village;
 Providing for the election of members of the board of supervisors in townships, incorporated towns or cities;
 Summoning and impaneling grand or petit juries;
 Providing for the management of common schools;
 Regulating the rate of interest on money;
 The opening and conducting of any election, or designating the place of voting;

The sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability;

The protection of game or fish;
 Chartering or licensing ferries or toll bridges;
 Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures;
 Creating, increasing, or decreasing fees, percentage or allowances of public officers, during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed;

Changing the law of descent;
 Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending existing charters for such purpose;

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted.

Release of Non-State Debts Prohibited.

§ 23. The General Assembly shall have no power to release or extinguish, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability, or obligation of any corporation or individual to this State or to any municipal corporation therein.

Impeachment.

§ 24. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment; but a majority of all the members elected must concur therein. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate; and when sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be upon oath, or affirmation, to do justice according to law and evidence. When the Governor of the State is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators elected. But judgment, in such cases, shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the government of this State. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

State Contracts.

§ 25. The General Assembly shall provide, by law, that the fuel, stationery, and printing paper furnished for the use of the State; the copying, printing, binding and distributing the laws and journals, and all other printing ordered by the General Assembly, shall be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder; but the General Assembly shall fix a maximum price: and no member thereof, or other officer of the State, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in such contract. But all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor, and if he disapproves the same there shall be a re-letting of the contract, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Suit Against State Prohibited.

§ 26. The State of Illinois shall never be made defendant in any court of law or equity.

Lotteries Prohibited.

§ 27. The General Assembly shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises, for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift enterprise tickets in this State.

Extension of Term of Office Prohibited.

§ 28. No law shall be passed which shall operate to extend the term of any public officer after his election or appointment.

Protection of Miners.

§ 29. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass such laws as may be necessary for the protection of operative miners, by providing for ventilation, where the same may be required, and the construction of escapement shafts, or such other appliances as may secure safety in all coal mines, and to provide for the enforcement of said laws by such penalties and punishments, as may be deemed proper.

Establishing Roads and Cartways.

§ 30. The General Assembly may provide for establishing and opening roads and cartways, connected with a public road, for private and public use.

Drains and Ditches.

§ 31. ⁽²⁾ The General Assembly may pass laws permitting the owners of lands to construct drains, ditches and levees for Agricultural, Sanitary or mining purposes, across the lands of others, and provide for the organization of drainage districts, and vest the corporate authorities thereof, with power to construct and maintain levees, drains and ditches, and to keep in repair all drains, ditches and levees heretofore constructed under the laws of this State, by special assessments upon the property benefited thereby.

² As modified by the first amendment to the Constitution of 1870. The joint resolution (Laws 1877 p. 218) was adopted by the Senate March 15, 1877, and concurred in by the House March 20, 1877. It was adopted by the vote of the people November 5, 1878, and proclaimed ratified November 29, 1878.

Homestead and Exemption Laws.

§ 32. The General Assembly shall pass liberal Homestead and Exemption laws.

State House Expenditures.

§ 33. The General Assembly shall not appropriate out of the State treasury, or expend on account of the new capital grounds, and construction, completion, and furnishing of the State House, a sum exceeding, in the aggregate, three and a half millions of dollars, inclusive of all appropriations heretofore made, without first submitting the proposition for an additional expenditure to the legal voters of the State, at a general election; nor unless a majority of all the votes cast at such election shall be for the proposed additional expenditure.

Special Laws for City of Chicago.

§ 34. (3) The General Assembly shall have power, subject to the conditions and limitations hereinafter contained, to pass any law (local, special or general) providing a scheme or charter of local municipal government for the territory now or hereafter embraced within the limits of the city of Chicago. The law or laws so passed may provide for consolidating (in whole or in part) in the municipal government of the city of Chicago, the powers now vested in the city, board of education, township, park and other local governments and authorities having jurisdiction confined to or within said territory, or any part thereof, and for the assumption by the city of Chicago of the debts and liabilities (in whole or in part) of the governments or corporate authorities whose functions within its territory shall be vested in said city of Chicago, and may authorize said city, in the event of its becoming liable for the indebtedness of two or more of the existing municipal corporations lying wholly within said city of Chicago, to become indebted to an amount (including its existing indebtedness and the indebtedness of all municipal corporations lying wholly within the limits of said city, and said city's proportionate share of the indebtedness of said county and sanitary district which share shall be determined in such manner as the General Assembly shall prescribe) in the aggregate not exceeding five per centum of the full value of the taxable property within its limits, as ascertained by the last assessment either for State or municipal purposes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness (but no new bonded indebtedness, other than for refunding purposes, shall be incurred until the proposition therefor shall be consented to by a majority of the legal voters of said city voting on the question at any election, general, municipal or special); and may provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes within said city for corporate purposes in accordance with the principles of equality and uniformity prescribed by this Constitution; and may abolish all offices, the functions of which shall be otherwise provided for; and may provide for the annexation of territory to or disconnection of territory from said city of Chicago by the consent of a

majority of the legal voters (voting on the question at any election, general, municipal or special) of the said city and of a majority of the voters of such territory, voting on the question at any election, general, municipal or special; and in case the General Assembly shall create municipal courts in the city of Chicago it may abolish the offices of justices of the peace, police magistrates and constables in and for the territory within said city, and may limit the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in the territory of said county of Cook outside of said city to that territory, and in such case the jurisdiction and practice of said municipal courts shall be such as the General Assembly shall prescribe; and the General Assembly may pass all laws which it may deem requisite to effectually provide a complete system of local municipal government in and for the city of Chicago.

No law based upon this amendment to the Constitution, affecting the municipal government of the city of Chicago, shall take effect until such law shall be consented to by a majority of the legal voters of said city voting on the question at any election, general, municipal or special; and no local or special law based upon this amendment affecting specially any part of the city of Chicago shall take effect until consented to by a majority of the legal voters of such part of said city voting on the question at any election, general, municipal or special. Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to repeal, amend or affect section four (4) of Article XI of the Constitution of this State.

ARTICLE V.

Executive Department.

Officers — Terms.(4)

§ 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction and attorney general, who shall each hold his office for the term of four years from the second Monday of January next after his election and until his successor is elected and qualified. They shall, except the lieutenant governor, reside at the seat of government during their term of office, and keep the public records, books and papers there, and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

Treasurer.

§ 2. The treasurer shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified, and shall be ineligible to said office for four years next after the end of the term for which he was elected. He may be required by the governor to give reasonable additional security, and in default of so doing his office shall be deemed vacant.

Election and Term Office.

§ 3. An election for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, and attorney general, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year of our Lord 1872, and

³ Added by the sixth amendment to the Constitution of 1870. The joint resolution (Laws 1903, p. 358) was adopted by the House and concurred in by the Senate April 22, 1903. It was adopted by the vote of the people November 3, 1904, and proclaimed ratified December 5, 1904.

⁴ As modified by the twelfth amendment to the Constitution of 1870. The joint resolution was adopted by the House April 14, 1953, and concurred in by the Senate April 29, 1953, and proclaimed adopted November 19, 1954.

every four years thereafter; for superintendent of public instruction, and treasurer, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year 1958, and every four years thereafter at such places and in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Canvass of Election Returns — Contests.

§ 4. The returns of every election for the above named officers shall be sealed up and transmitted, by the returning officers, to the Secretary of State, directed to "The Speaker of the House of Representatives," who shall, immediately after the organization of the House, and before proceeding to other business, open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of each House of the General Assembly, who shall, for that purpose, assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives. The person having the highest number of votes for either of said offices shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more have an equal, and the highest, number of votes, the General Assembly shall, by joint ballot, choose one of such persons for said office. Contested elections for all of said offices shall be determined by both houses of the General Assembly, by joint ballot, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Elective State Officers — Eligibility.

§ 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, who shall not have attained the age of 30 years, and been, for five years next preceding his election, a citizen of the United States and of this State. Neither the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor of Public Accounts, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction nor Attorney General shall be eligible to any other office during the period for which he shall have been elected.

Governor — Supreme Executive Power.

§ 6. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Governor — Powers and Duties.

§ 7. The Governor shall, at the commencement of each session, and at the close of his term of office, give to the General Assembly information, by message, of the condition of the State, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall account to the General Assembly, and accompany his message with a statement of all moneys received and paid out by him from any funds subject to his order, with vouchers, and, at the commencement of each regular session present estimates of the amount of money required to be raised by taxation for all purposes.

Special Sessions.

§ 8. The Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly, by proclamation, stating therein the purpose for which they are convened; and the General Assembly shall enter upon no business except that for which they were called together.

Adjournment of Houses in Case of Disagreement.

§ 9. In case of a disagreement between the two houses

with respect to the time of adjournment, the Governor may, on the same being certified to him by the house first moving the adjournment, adjourn the General Assembly to such time as he thinks proper, not beyond the first day of the next regular session.

Appointments.

§ 10. The Governor shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, (a majority of all the Senators elected concurring, by yeas and nays), appoint all officers whose offices are established by this constitution, or which may be created by law, and whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for; and no such officer shall be appointed or elected by the General Assembly.

Vacancies — Temporary Appointments.

§ 11. In case of a vacancy, during the recess of the Senate, in any office which is not elective, the Governor shall make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Senate, when he shall nominate some person to fill such office; and any person so nominated, who is confirmed by the Senate (a majority of all the Senators elected concurring by yeas and nays), shall hold his office during the remainder of the term, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. No person, after being rejected by the Senate, shall be again nominated for the same office at the same session, unless at the request of the Senate, or be appointed to the same office during the recess of the General Assembly.

Removal from Office by Governor.

§ 12. The Governor shall have power to remove any officer whom he may appoint, in case of incompetency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office; and he may declare his office vacant, and fill the same as is herein provided in other cases of vacancy.

Pardons.

§ 13. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses, subject to such regulations as may be provided in law relative to the manner of applying therefor.

Governor — Commander in Chief of Militia.

§ 14. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State (except when they shall be called into the service of the United States); and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

Impeachment of Officers.

§ 15. The Governor, and all civil officers of this State, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office.

Approval or Veto of Bills.

§ 16. ⁽⁵⁾ Every bill passed by the General Assembly

⁵ As modified by the third amendment to the Constitution of 1870. The joint resolution (L. 1883, p. 186) was adopted by the Senate February 28, 1883, concurred in by the House May 23, 1883, and adopted by the vote of the people November 4, 1884, and proclaimed adopted November 28, 1884.

MY ACTIVITY SCORES

CHAPTER	TITLE	POSSIBLE SCORE	MY SCORE	MY RANK
1	GEOGRAPHY	71		
2	HISTORY	42		
3	GOVERNMENT & CONSTITUTION			
4	THE CULTURAL RECORD	45		
5	ECONOMY	80		
6	CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES	88		

MY SCORES COMPARED WITH MY CLASS AVERAGE

Excellent

Good

Fair

Poor

Chapter 1

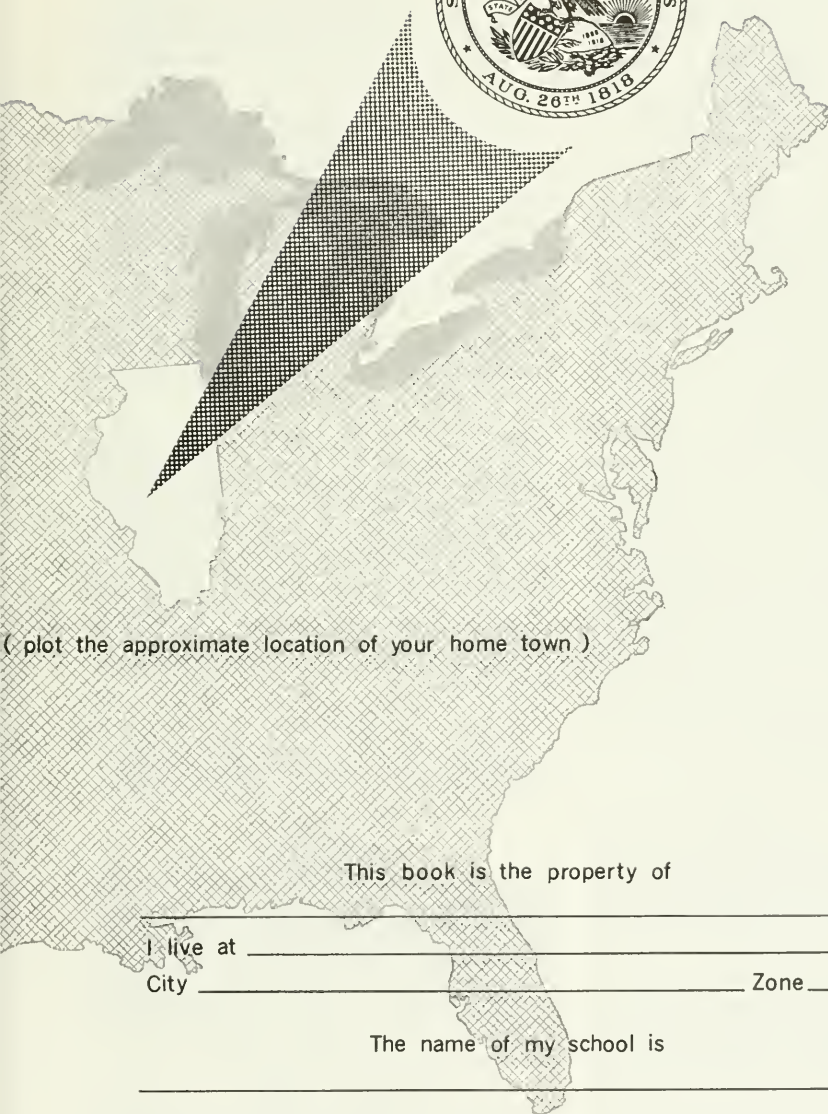
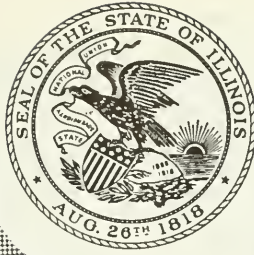
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6



(plot the approximate location of your home town)

This book is the property of

I live at _____

City _____ Zone ____, Illinois

The name of my school is

shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if he do not approve, he shall return it with his objections, to the House in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal and proceed to reconsider the bill. If then two-thirds of the members elected agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of the members elected to that house, it shall become a law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor; but in all such cases the vote of each house shall be determined by yeas and nays to be entered upon the journal.

Bills making appropriations of money out of the Treasury shall specify the objects and purposes for which the same are made, and appropriate to them respectively their several amounts in distinct items and sections, and if the Governor shall not approve any one or more of the items or sections contained in any bill, but shall approve the residue thereof, it shall become a law as to the residue in like manner as if he had signed it. The Governor shall then return the bill, with his objections to the items or sections of the same not approved by him, to the house in which the bill shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider so much of said bill as is not approved by the Governor. The same proceedings shall be had in both houses in reconsidering the same as is hereinbefore provided in case of an entire bill returned by [by] the Governor with his objections; and if any item or section of said bill not approved by the Governor shall be passed by two-thirds of the members elected to each of the two houses of the General Assembly, it shall become part of said law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. Any bill which shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly shall, by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall be filed with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of State, within ten days after such adjournment, or become a law.

Lieutenant Governor as Acting Governor.

§ 17. In case of the death, conviction or impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the State, or other disability of the Governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall be removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor.

President of The Senate.

§ 18. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, and shall vote only when the Senate is equally divided. The Senate shall choose a President, *pro tempore*, to preside in case of the absence or impeachment of the Lieutenant Governor, or when he shall hold the office of Governor.

Acting Governor — Successions.

§ 19. If there be no Lieutenant Governor, or if the

Lieutenant Governor shall, for any of the causes specified in section seventeen, of this article, become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the President of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed; and if the President of the Senate, for any of the above named causes, shall become incapable of performing the duties of Governor, the same shall devolve upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Financial Report of State Officers — Vacancies.

§ 20. If the office of Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Secretary of State, Attorney General, or Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be vacated by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Governor to fill the same by appointment, and the appointee shall hold his office until his successors shall be elected and qualified in such manner as may be provided by law. An account shall be kept by the officers of the Executive Department, and of all the public institutions of the State, of all moneys received or disbursed by them, severally, from all sources, and for every service performed, and a semi-annual report thereof be made to the Governor, under oath; and any officer who makes a false report shall be guilty of perjury, and punished accordingly.

Report of State Officers — Departments — Judges.

§ 21. The officers of the Executive Department, and of all the public institutions of the State, shall, at least ten days preceding each regular session of the General Assembly, severally report to the Governor, who shall transmit such reports to the General Assembly, together with the reports of the Judges of the Supreme Court of defects in the Constitution and laws; and the Governor may at any time require information, in writing, under oath, from the officers of the Executive Department, and all officers and managers of State institutions, upon any subject relating to the condition, management and expenses of their respective offices.

State Seal.

§ 22. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be called the "Great Seal of the State of Illinois," which shall be kept by the Secretary of State, and used by him, officially, as directed by law.

Fees and Salaries.

§ 23. The officers named in this article shall receive for their services a salary, to be established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their official terms, and they shall not, after the expiration of the terms of those in office at the adoption of this constitution, receive to their own use any fees, costs, perquisites of office, or other compensation. And all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for any services performed by any officer provided for in this article of the constitution, shall be paid in advance into the State treasury.

Definition of "Office".

§ 24. An office is a public position created by the constitution or law, continuing during the pleasure of the appointing power, or for a fixed time, with a successor

elected or appointed. An employment is an agency, for a temporary purpose, which ceases when that purpose is accomplished.

Oath of Office.

§ 25. All civil officers, except members of the General Assembly and such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of..... according to the best of my ability."

And no other oath, declaration or test shall be required as a qualification.

ARTICLE VI.

Judicial Department.

Courts.*

§ 1. The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, an Appellate Court and Circuit Courts.

Administration.

§ 2. General administrative authority over all courts in this State including the temporary assignment of any judge to a court other than that for which he was selected with the consent of the Chief Judge of the Circuit to which such assignment is made, is vested in the Supreme Court and shall be exercised by the Chief Justice in accordance with its rules. The Supreme Court shall appoint an administrative director and staff, who shall serve at its pleasure, to assist the Chief Justice in his administrative duties.

Judicial Districts.

§ 3. The State is divided into five Judicial Districts for the selection of judges of the Supreme and Appellate Courts. The First Judicial District consists of the county of Cook. The remainder of the State shall be divided by law into four Judicial Districts of substantially equal population, each of which shall be compact and composed of contiguous counties.

Supreme Court.

Organization.

§ 4. The Supreme Court shall consist of seven judges, three of whom shall be selected from the First Judicial District and one each from the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Judicial Districts. Four judges shall constitute a quorum and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to a decision. The judges of the Supreme Court shall select one of their number to serve as Chief Justice for a term of three years.

Jurisdiction.

§ 5. The Supreme Court may exercise original jurisdiction in cases relating to the revenue, mandamus, prohibition and habeas corpus, such original jurisdiction as may be necessary to the complete determination of any

cause on review, and only appellate jurisdiction in all other cases.

Appeals from the final judgments of circuit courts shall lie directly to the Supreme Court as a matter of right only (a) in cases involving revenue, (b) in cases involving a question arising under the Constitution of the United States or of this State, (c) in cases of habeas corpus, and (d) by the defendant from sentence in capital cases. Subject to law hereafter enacted, the Supreme Court has authority to provide by rule for appeal in other cases from the circuit courts directly to the Supreme Court.

Appeals from the Appellate Court shall lie to the Supreme Court as a matter of right only (a) in cases in which a question under the Constitution of the United States or of this State arises for the first time in and as a result of the action of the Appellate Court, and (b) upon the certification by a division of the Appellate Court that a case decided by it involves a question of such importance that it should be decided by the Supreme Court. Subject to rules, appeals from the Appellate Court to the Supreme Court in all other cases shall be by leave of the Supreme Court.

Appellate Court.

Organization.

§ 6. The Appellate Court shall be organized in the five Judicial Districts. Until otherwise provided by law, the court shall consist of twenty-four judges, twelve of whom shall be selected from the First Judicial District and three each from the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Judicial Districts. The Supreme Court shall have authority to assign additional judges to service in the Appellate Court from time to time as the business of the Court requires. There shall be such number of divisions, of not less than three judges each, as the Supreme Court shall prescribe. Assignments to divisions shall be made by the Supreme Court and a Judge may be assigned to a division in a district other than the district in which such judge resides with the consent of a majority of the judges of the district to which such assignment is made. The majority of a division shall constitute a quorum and the concurrence of a majority of the division shall be necessary to a decision of the Appellate Court. There shall be at least one division in each Appellate District and each division shall sit at times and places prescribed by rules of the Supreme Court.

Jurisdiction.

§ 7. In all cases, other than those appealable directly to the Supreme Court, appeals from final judgments of a Circuit Court lie as a matter of right to the Appellate Court in the district in which the Circuit Court is located, except that after a trial on the merits in a criminal case, no appeal shall lie from a judgment of acquittal. The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for expeditious and inexpensive appeals. The Appellate Court may exercise such original jurisdiction as may be necessary to the complete determination of any cause on review. The Supreme Court may provide by rule for appeals to the Appellate Court from other than final judgments of the Circuit Court. The Appellate Court shall have such powers of direct review of administrative action as may be provided by law.

* See Schedule—Year 1962

Circuit Courts.

Judicial Circuits.

§ 8. The State shall be divided into judicial circuits each consisting of one or more counties. The county of Cook shall constitute a judicial circuit and the judicial circuits within the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Appellate Districts, respectively, shall be as established from time to time by law. Any judicial circuit composed of more than one county shall be compact and of contiguous counties.

There shall be one circuit court for each judicial circuit which shall have such number of circuit and associate judges and magistrates as may be prescribed by law; provided, that there shall be at least twelve associate judges elected from the area in Cook County outside the City of Chicago and at least thirty-six associate judges from the City of Chicago. In Cook County, the City of Chicago and the area outside the City of Chicago shall be separate units for the election or selection of associate judges. All associate judges from said area outside the City of Chicago shall run at large from said area, such area apportionment of associate judges shall continue until changed by law. There shall be at least one associate judge from each county. There shall be no masters in chancery or other fee officers in the judicial system.

The circuit judges and associate judges in each circuit shall select one of the circuit judges to serve at their pleasure as Chief Judge of such circuit. Subject to the authority of the Supreme Court, the Chief Judge shall have general administrative authority in the court, including authority to provide for divisions, general or specialized, and for appropriate times and places of holding court. The General Assembly shall limit or define the matters to be assigned to magistrates.

Jurisdiction.

§ 9. The Circuit Court shall have unlimited original jurisdiction of all justiciable matters, and such powers of review of administrative action as may be provided by law.

Selection and Tenure.

Election or Selection.

§ 10. All of the judges provided for herein shall be nominated by party convention or primary and elected at general elections by the electors in the respective judicial districts, judicial circuits, counties, or units. Provided, however, the General Assembly may provide by law for the selection and tenure of all judges provided herein as distinguished from nomination and election by the electors, but no law establishing a method of selecting judges and providing their tenure shall be adopted or amended except by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each House, nor shall any method of selecting judges and providing their tenure become law until the question of the method of selection be first submitted to the electors at the next general election. If a majority of those voting upon the question shall favor the method of selection or tenure as submitted it shall then become law.

The office of any judge shall be deemed vacant upon

his death, resignation, rejection, removal or retirement. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of judge, the vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the term by the voters at an election as above provided in this Section, or in such other manner as the General Assembly may provide by law as set out in this Section and approved by the electors. Whenever an additional judge is authorized by law, the office shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of a vacancy.

Retention in Office.

§ 11. Not less than six months prior to the general election next preceding the expiration of his term of office, any judge previously elected may file in the office of the Secretary of State a declaration of candidacy to succeed himself, and the Secretary of State, not less than 61 days prior to the election, shall certify such candidacy to the proper election officials. At the election the name of each judge who has filed such a declaration shall be submitted to the voters, on a special judicial ballot without party designation, on the sole question whether he shall be retained in office for another term. The elections shall be conducted in the appropriate judicial districts, circuits, counties and units. The affirmative votes of a majority of the voters voting on the question shall elect him to the office for another term commencing the first Monday in December following the election. Any judge who does not file a declaration within the time herein specified, or, having filed, fails of re-election, shall vacate his office at the expiration of his term, whether or not his successor, who shall be selected for a full term pursuant to Section 10 of this article, shall yet have qualified.

Any law reducing the number of judges of the Appellate Court in any District or the number of Circuit or associate judges in any circuit shall be without prejudice to the right of judges in office at the time of its enactment to seek retention in office as hereinabove provided.

Appointment of Magistrates.

§ 12. Subject to law, the circuit judges in each circuit shall appoint magistrates to serve at their pleasure; provided, that in Cook County, until and unless changed by law, at least one-fourth of the magistrates shall be appointed from and reside in the area outside the corporate limits of the City of Chicago.

General Election.

§ 13. As used in this Article, the term "general election" means the biennial election at which members of the General Assembly are elected.

Terms of Office.

§ 14. The term of office of judges of the Supreme Court and of the Appellate Court shall be ten years and of the circuit judges and associate judges of the Circuit Courts six years.

Eligibility for Office.

§ 15. No person shall be eligible for the office of judge unless he shall be a citizen and licensed attorney-at-law of this State, and a resident of the judicial district, circuit, county or unit from which selected. However, any change

made in the area of a district or circuit or the reapportionment of districts or circuits shall not affect the tenure in office of any judge incumbent at the time such change or reapportionment is made.

General.

Prohibited Activities.

§ 16. Judges shall devote full time to their judicial duties, shall not engage in the practice of law or hold any other office or position of profit under the United States or this State or any municipal corporation or political subdivision of this State, and shall not hold office in any political party. Compensation for service in the State Militia or the armed forces of the United States for such periods of time as may be determined by rule of the Supreme Court shall not be deemed "profit."

Judicial Salaries and Expenses.

§ 17. Judges and magistrates shall receive for their services salaries provided by law. The salaries of judges shall not be diminished during their respective terms of office. Judicial officers may be paid such actual and necessary expenses as may be provided by law. All salaries and expenses shall be paid by the State, except that judges of the Appellate Court for the First District and circuit and associate judges and magistrates of the Circuit Court of Cook County shall receive such additional compensation from the county as may be provided by law.

Retirement, Suspension and Removal.

§ 18. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Article relating to terms of office, the General Assembly may provide by law for the retirement of judges automatically at a prescribed age; and, subject to rules of procedure to be established by the Supreme Court and after notice and hearing, any judge may be retired for disability or suspended without pay or removed for cause by a commission composed of one judge of the Supreme Court selected by that court, two judges of the Appellate Court selected by that court, and two circuit judges selected by the Supreme Court. Such commission shall be convened by the Chief Justice upon order of the Supreme Court or at the request of the Senate.

Any retired judge may, with his consent, be assigned by the Supreme Court to judicial service, and while so serving shall receive the compensation applicable to such service in lieu of retirement benefits, if any.

Judicial Conference.

§ 19. The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for and shall convene an annual judicial conference to consider the business of the several courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice, and shall report thereon in writing to the General Assembly not later than January thirty-first in each legislative year.

Clerks of Courts.

§ 20. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the selection by the judges or election, terms of office, removal for cause and salaries of clerks and other non-judicial officers of the various courts; provided that a clerk

shall be selected or elected for each Appellate Court District.

State's Attorneys.

Selection—Salary.

§ 21. There shall be a state's attorney elected in each county in the year 1964 and every fourth year thereafter for a term of four years. No person shall be eligible for such office unless a citizen and licensed attorney-at-law of this State. His salary shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE VII.

Suffrage.⁽⁶⁾

Qualifications for Voting.

§ 1. Every person having resided in this State one year, in the county ninety days, and in the election district thirty days next preceding any election therein, who was an elector in this State on the first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, or obtained a certificate of naturalization, before any court of record in this State, prior to the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, or who shall be a male citizen of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years, shall be entitled to vote at such election.⁽⁷⁾

Ballots Required.

§ 2. All votes shall be by ballot.

Freedom from Arrest — Military Duty.

§ 3. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from the same. And no elector shall be obliged to do military duty on the days of election, except in time of war or public danger.

Loosing Voting Residence.

§ 4. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on the business of the United States, or of this State, or in the military or naval service of the United States.

Military Service — Residence.

§ 5. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States, shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed therein.

Qualifications for Civil or Military Office.

§ 6. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this State, civil or military, who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided in

⁶ This article is practically the same as the corresponding article in the Constitution of 1848 except the first section, which in the earlier Constitution restricted the suffrage to white male citizens above the age of 21 years who had resided in the State one year.

⁷ Since the adoption of Article XIX of the Constitution of the United States, women are entitled to vote the same as men.

this State one year next preceding the election or appointment.

Infamous Crime — Loss of Franchise.

§ 7. The General Assembly shall pass laws excluding from the right of suffrage persons convicted of infamous crimes.

ARTICLE VIII.

Education.

Free Schools.

§ 1. The General Assembly shall provide a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all children of this State may receive a good common school education.

School Property and Funds.

§ 2. All lands, moneys, or other property, donated, granted or received for school, college, seminary or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be faithfully applied to the objects for which such gifts or grants were made.

Public Funds for Sectarian Purposes Forbidden.

§ 3. Neither the General Assembly nor any county, city, town, township, school district, or other public corporation, shall ever make any appropriation or pay from any public fund whatever, anything in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other literary or scientific institution, controlled by any church or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of land, money, or other personal property ever be made by the State, or any such public corporation, to any church, or for any sectarian purpose.

School Officers Not to be Interested in School Contracts.

§ 4. No teacher, State, county, township, or district school officer shall be interested in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture, used or to be used, in any school in this State, with which such officer or teacher may be connected, under such penalties as may be provided by the General Assembly.

County Superintendent of Schools.

§ 5. There may be a County Superintendent of Schools in each county whose qualifications, powers, duties, compensation, and time and manner of election, and term of office, shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IX.

Revenue.

Taxation of Property — Occupations — Privileges.

§ 1. The General Assembly shall provide such revenue as may be needful, by levying a tax, by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her, or its property—such value to be ascertained by some person or persons, to be elected or appointed in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct, and not otherwise; but the General Assembly

shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, merchants, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, inn-keepers, grocery-keepers, liquor-dealers, toll bridges, ferries, insurance, telegraph and express interests or business, vendors of patents, and persons or corporations owning or using franchises and privileges, in such manner as it shall, from time to time, direct by general law, uniform as to the class upon which it operates.

Enlarging Tax Base.

§ 2. The specification of the objects and subjects of taxation shall not deprive the General Assembly of the power to require other subjects or objects to be taxed, in such manner as may be consistent with the principles of taxation fixed in this Constitution.

Tax Exemptions.

§ 3. The property of the State, counties, and other municipal corporations, both real and personal, and such other property, as may be used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for school, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes, may be exempted from taxation; but such exemption shall be only by general law. In the assessment of real estate incumbered by public easement, any depreciation occasioned by such easement may be deducted in the valuation of such property.

Sale of Real Property for Tax Delinquency.

§ 4. The General Assembly shall provide, in all cases where it may be necessary to sell real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments, for State, county, municipal, or other purposes, that a return of such unpaid taxes or assessments shall be made to some general officer, of the county, having authority to receive State and county taxes; and there shall be no sale of said property for any of said taxes or assessments but by said officer, upon the order or judgment of some court of record.

Redemption from Tax Sale.

§ 5. The right of redemption from all sales of real estate, for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments of any character, whatever, shall exist in favor of owners and persons interested in such real estate, for a period of not less than two years from such sales thereof. And the General Assembly shall provide, by law, for reasonable notice to be given to the owners or parties interested, by publication or otherwise, of the fact of the sale of the property for such taxes or assessments, and when the time of redemption shall expire: *Provided*, that occupants shall in all cases be served with personal notice before the time of redemption expires.

Release from Taxation Forbidden.

§ 6. The General Assembly shall have no power to release or discharge any county, city, township, town or district, whatever, or the inhabitants thereof, or the property therein, from their or its proportionate share of taxes to be levied for State purposes, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatsoever.

State Taxes Paid Into State Treasury.

§ 7. All taxes levied for State purposes shall be paid into the State treasury.

County Tax Limit.

§ 8. County authorities shall never assess taxes, the aggregate of which shall exceed seventy-five cents per one hundred dollars' valuation, except for the payment of indebtedness existing at the adoption of this Constitution, unless authorized by a vote of the people of the county.

Local Municipal Improvements.

§ 9. The General Assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns, and villages, with power to make local improvements by special assessment or by special taxation of contiguous property, or otherwise. For all other corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes; but such taxes shall be uniform, in respect to persons and property, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same.

Municipal Taxation.

§ 10. The General Assembly shall not impose taxes upon municipal corporations, or the inhabitants or property thereof, for corporate purposes, but shall require that all the taxable property within the limits of municipal corporations shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law, such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. Private property shall not be liable to be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debts of a municipal corporation.

Municipal Officers — Default — Compensation.

§ 11. No person who is in default, as collector or custodian of money or property belonging to a municipal corporation shall be eligible to any office in or under such corporation. The fees, salary or compensation of no municipal officer who is elected or appointed for a definite term of office, shall be increased or diminished during such term.

Limitation of Municipal Indebtedness — Debt Retirement.

§ 12. No county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, school district, or other municipal corporation, incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before, or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt, as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same.

This section shall not be construed to prevent any county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation, from issuing their bonds in compliance with any vote of the people which may have been had prior to the adoption of this Constitution in pursuance of any law providing therefor.

World's Columbian Exposition.

§ 13. ⁽⁸⁾ The corporate authorities of the city of Chicago are hereby authorized to issue interest-bearing bonds of said city to an amount not exceeding five million dollars, at a rate of interest not to exceed five per centum per annum, the principal payable within thirty years from the date of their issue, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid to the treasurer of the World's Columbian Exposition, and used and disbursed by him under the direction and control of the directors in aid of the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held in the city of Chicago in pursuance of an act of Congress of the United States: *Provided*, that if, at the election for the adoption of this amendment to the constitution, a majority of the votes cast within the limits of the city of Chicago shall be against its adoption, then no bonds shall be issued under this amendment. And said corporate authorities shall be repaid as large a proportionate amount of the aid given by them as is repaid to the stockholders on the sums subscribed and paid by them, and the money so received shall be used in the redemption of the bonds issued as aforesaid: *Provided*, that said authorities may take, in whole or in part of the sum coming to them, any permanent improvements placed on land held or controlled by them: *And provided further*, that no such indebtedness so created shall in any part thereof be paid by the State, or from any State revenue, tax or fund, but the same shall be paid by the said city of Chicago alone.

ARTICLE X.**Counties.****New Counties.**

§ 1. No new county shall be formed or established by the General Assembly, which will reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less contents than four hundred square miles; nor shall any county be formed of less contents; nor shall any line thereof pass within less than ten miles of any county seat of the county or counties proposed to be divided.

Division of Counties — Referendum.

§ 2. No county shall be divided, or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county, voting on the question, shall vote for the same.

Counties — Territory Added or Taken.

§ 3. There shall be no territory stricken from any county, unless a majority of the voters living in such territory, shall petition for such division; and no territory shall be added to any county without the consent of the majority of the voters of the county to which it is proposed to be added. But the portion so stricken off and

⁸ Added by the fifth amendment to the Constitution of 1870. The joint resolution (Laws 1890, p. 8) was adopted by the Senate and concurred in by the House July 31, 1890, and ratified by the vote of the people November 4, 1890. At such election a majority of the votes cast within the limits of the city of Chicago were cast in favor of its adoption, and it was proclaimed ratified by the Governor November 29, 1890.

added to another county, or formed in whole or in part into a new county, shall be holden for, and obliged to pay its proportion of the indebtedness of the county from which it has been taken.

Removal of County Seats.

§ 4. (9) No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed in pursuance of law, and three-fifths of the voters of the county, to be ascertained in such manner as shall be provided by general law, shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point; and no person shall vote on such question who has not resided in the county six months, and in the election precinct ninety days next preceding such election. The question of the removal of a county seat shall not be often submitted than one in ten years, to a vote of the people. But when an attempt is made to remove a county seat to a point nearer to the center of the county, then a majority vote only shall be necessary.

Counties Under Township Organization.

§ 5. The General Assembly shall provide, by general law, for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the legal voters of such county, voting at any general election, shall so determine, and whenever any county shall adopt township organization, so much of this constitution as provides for the management of the fiscal concerns of the said county by the board of county commissioners, may be dispensed with, and the affairs of said county may be transacted in such manner as the General Assembly may provide. And in any county that shall have adopted a township organization, the question of continuing the same may be submitted to a vote of the electors of such county, at a general election, in the manner that now is or may be provided by law; and if a majority of all the votes cast upon that question shall be against township organization, then such organization shall cease in said county; and all laws in force in relation to counties not having township organization, shall immediately take effect and be in force in such county. No two townships shall have the same name, and the day of holding the annual township meeting shall be uniform throughout the State.

Counties Not Under Township Organization.

§ 6. At the first election of County Judges under this Constitution, there shall be elected in each of the counties in this State, not under township organization, three officers, who shall be styled "The Board of County Commissioners," who shall hold sessions for the transaction of county business as shall be provided by law. One of said commissioners shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, to be determined by lot; and every year thereafter one such officer shall be elected in each of said counties for the term of three years.

Cook County Government.

§ 7. The county affairs of Cook county shall be managed by a Board of Commissioners of fifteen persons, ten of whom shall be elected from the city of Chicago, and

five from towns outside of said city, in such manner as may be provided by law.

County Officers — Term of Office.

§ 8. (10) In each county there shall be elected the following County Officers at the general election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November A.D. 1882, a County Judge, County Clerk, Sheriff and Treasurer, and at the election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November A.D. 1884, a Coroner and Clerk of the Circuit Court (who may be *ex-officio* recorder of deeds, except in counties having 60,000 and more inhabitants, in which counties a Recorder of Deeds shall be elected at the general election in 1884) each of said officers shall enter upon the duties of his office, respectively on the first Monday of December, after his election, and they shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. *Provided* that no person having once been elected to the office of Sheriff or Treasurer shall be eligible to re-election to said office for four years after the expiration of the term for which he shall have been elected.

Salaries of Officers — Cook County.

§ 9. The clerks of all the courts of record, the Treasurer, Sheriff, Coroner and Recorder of Deeds of Cook county, shall receive as their only compensation for their services, salaries to be fixed by law, which shall in no case be as much as the lawful compensation of a Judge of the Circuit Court of said county, and shall be paid, respectively, only out of the fees of the office actually collected. All fees, perquisites and emoluments (above the amount of said salaries) shall be paid into the county treasury. The number of the deputies and assistants of such officers shall be determined by rule of the Circuit Court, to be entered of record, and their compensation shall be determined by the County Board.

Salaries of Officers — Other Counties.

§ 10. (11) The county board, except as provided in Section 9 of this article, shall fix the compensation of all county officers, with the amount of their necessary clerk hire, stationery, fuel and other expenses in such manner and subject to such limitations as may be prescribed by law, and in all cases where fees are provided for, said compensation shall be paid only out of, and shall in no instance exceed, the fees actually collected; *Provided*, that the compensation of no officer shall be increased or diminished during his term of office. All fees or allowances by them received, in excess of their said compensation, shall be paid into the County Treasury.

¹⁰ As modified by the second amendment to the Constitution of 1870. The joint resolution was adopted by the Senate March 4, 1879, and concurred in by the House May 22, 1879. It was adopted by the people November 2, 1880, and proclaimed ratified November 22, 1880.

¹¹ As modified by the ninth amendment to the Constitution of 1870. The joint resolution was adopted by the Senate June 6, 1951 and concurred in by the House June 19, 1951. It was adopted by the vote of the people November 4, 1952, and proclaimed adopted November 24, 1952.

* This section is printed as in the Schedule § 12.

Fees of County and Township Officers.

§ 11. The fees of township officers, and of each class of county officers, shall be uniform in the class of counties to which they respectively belong. The compensation herein provided for shall apply only to officers hereafter elected, but all fees established by special laws shall cease at the adoption of this Constitution, and such officers shall receive only such fees as are provided by general law.

Regulation of Fees by General Law.

§ 12. All laws fixing the fees of State, County and Township officers shall terminate with the terms, respectively, of those who may be in office at the meeting of the first General Assembly after the adoption of this constitution; and the General Assembly shall, by general law, uniform in its operation, provide for and regulate the fees of said officers and their successors, so as to reduce the same to a reasonable compensation for services actually rendered. But the General Assembly may, by general law, classify the counties by population into not more than three classes, and regulate the fees according to class.

This article shall not be construed as depriving the General Assembly of the power to reduce the fees of existing officers.

Reports by Fee Officers.

§ 13. Every person who is elected or appointed to any office in this State, who shall be paid in whole or in part by fees, shall be required by law to make a semi-annual report, under oath, to some officer to be designated by law, of all his fees and emoluments.

ARTICLE XI.

Corporations.

Organization of Corporations.

§ 1. No corporation shall be created by special laws, or its charter extended, changed, or amended, except those for charitable, educational, penal or reformatory purposes, which are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State, but the General Assembly shall provide by general laws, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created.

Revocation of Certain Special Charters.

§ 2. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which organization shall not have taken place, or which shall not have been in operation within ten days from the time this constitution takes effect, shall thereafter have no validity or effect whatever.

Election of Directors.

§ 3. The General Assembly shall provide, by law, that in all elections for directors or managers of incorporated companies every stockholder shall have the right to vote, in person or by proxy, for the number of shares of stock owned by him, for as many persons as there are directors or managers to be elected, or to cumulate said shares, and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock, shall equal, or to distribute them on the same principle among

as many candidates as he shall think fit; and such directors or managers shall not be elected in any other manner.

Street Railroads.

§ 4. No law shall be passed by the General Assembly, granting the right to construct and operate a Street Railroad within any city, town, or incorporated village, without requiring the consent of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway proposed to be occupied by such Street Railroad.

State Banks Forbidden — Bank Laws.— Referendum.

§ 5. No State Bank shall hereafter be created, nor shall the State own or be liable for any stock in any corporation or joint stock company or association for banking purposes, now created, or to be hereafter created. No act of the General Assembly authorizing or creating corporations or associations, with banking powers, whether of issue, deposit or discount, nor amendments thereto, shall go into effect or in any manner be in force, unless the same shall be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election for or against such law.

Liability of Bank Stockholders.

§ 6. (12) No stockholder of a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible or liable to its creditors for the liabilities of such banking corporation or institution under any constitutional or statutory provisions heretofore creating or declaring such stockholder responsibility or liability, provided, however, that any rights of creditors existing at the date of the adoption hereof shall not be impaired hereby, provided that action to enforce such stockholder responsibility or liability with respect to any existing bank liability which is payable on demand or for which a cause of action has already accrued shall be commenced within one year from the date of the adoption hereof, and with respect to any other existing bank liability shall be commenced within one year from the time when the cause of action therefor first hereafter accrues against such banking corporation or institution, or could so accrue by demand. No law creating or declaring any such stockholder responsibility or liability shall be passed.

Specie Payment — Bank Reports.

§ 7. The suspension of specie payments by banking institutions, on their circulation, created by the laws of this State, shall never be permitted or sanctioned. Every banking association now, or which may hereafter be, organized under the laws of this State, shall make and publish a full and accurate quarterly statement of its affairs, (which shall be certified to, under oath, by one or more of its officers) as may be provided by law.

¹² As modified by the tenth amendment to the Constitution of 1870. The joint resolution was adopted by the House June 19, 1951, and concurred in by the Senate with Amendments June 27, 1951. House concurred in Senate Amendments June 27, 1951. It was adopted by the vote of the people November 4, 1952, and proclaimed adopted November 24, 1952.

Requirements of General Banking Law.

§ 8. If a general banking law shall be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of State, of all bills or paper credit, designed to circulate as money, and require security, to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the State Treasurer, in United States or Illinois State Stocks, to be rated at ten per cent below their par value; and in case of a depreciation of said stocks to the amount of ten per cent below par, the bank or banks owning said stocks shall be required to make up said deficiency, by depositing additional stocks. And said law shall also provide for the recording of the names of all stockholders in such corporations, the amount of stock held by each, the time of any transfer thereof, and to whom such transfer is made.

Railroad Corporations.

§ 9. Every railroad corporation organized or doing business in this State, under the laws or authority thereof, shall have and maintain a public office or place in this State for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made and in which shall be kept, for public inspection, books, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom; the names of the owners of its stock, and the amounts owned by them respectively; the amount of stock paid in and by whom; the transfers of said stock; the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and place of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad corporation shall, annually, make a report, under oath, to the Auditor of Public Accounts, or some officer to be designated by law, of all their acts and doings, which report shall include such matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law. And the General Assembly shall pass laws enforcing by suitable penalties the provisions of this section.

Railroads — Personal Property.

§ 10. The rolling stock, and all other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this State, shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals, and the General Assembly shall pass no law exempting any such property from execution and sale.

Railroad Consolidation.

§ 11. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon public notice given, of at least 60 days, to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law. A majority of the directors of any railroad corporation, now incorporated or hereafter to be incorporated by the laws of this State, shall be citizens and residents of this State.

Railways as Public Highways — Regulation of Rates.

§ 12. Railways heretofore constructed or that may hereafter be constructed in this State, are hereby declared public highways, and shall be free to all persons, for the transportation of their persons and property thereon,

under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. And the General Assembly shall, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this State.

Railroads Stock — Bonds.

§ 13. No railroad corporation shall issue any stock or bonds, except for money, labor or property, actually received, and applied to the purposes for which such corporation was created; and all stock dividends, and other fictitious increase of the capital stock or indebtedness of any such corporation, shall be void. The capital stock of no railroad corporation shall be increased for any purpose, except upon giving sixty days public notice, in such manner as may be provided by law.

Railroads — Eminent Domain.

§ 14. The exercise of the power, and the right of eminent domain shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking by the General Assembly, of the property and franchises of incorporated companies already organized, and subjecting them to the public necessity the same as of individuals. The right of trial by jury shall be held inviolate in all trials of claims for compensation, when, in the exercise of the said right of eminent domain, any incorporated company shall be interested either for or against the exercise of said right.

Regulation of Freight and Passenger Rates.

§ 15. The General Assembly shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads in this State, and enforce such laws by adequate penalties, to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises.

ARTICLE XII.

Militia.

Membership.

§ 1. The militia of the State of Illinois shall consist of all able-bodied male persons, resident in the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, except such persons as now are, or hereafter may be, exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this State.

Organization — Equipment — Discipline.

§ 2. The General Assembly, in providing for the organization, equipment and discipline of the militia, shall conform as nearly as practicable to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

Officers.

§ 3. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the Governor, and may hold their commissions for such time as the General Assembly may provide.

Freedom from Arrest.

§ 4. The militia shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters and elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

Preservation of Records.

§ 5. The military records, banners and relics of the State, shall be preserved as an enduring memorial of the patriotism and valor of Illinois, and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide by law for the safe-keeping of the same.

Conscientious Objectors.

§ 6. No person having conscientious scruples against bearing arms, shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace: *Provided*, such person shall pay an equivalent for such exemption.

ARTICLE XIII.

Warehouses.

Public Warehouses.

§ 1. All elevators or storehouses where grain or other property is stored for a compensation, whether the property stored be kept separate or not, are declared to be public warehouses.

Warehouses — Grain — Reports.

§ 2. The owner, lessee or manager of each and every public warehouse situated in any town or city of not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, shall make weekly statements under oath, before some officer to be designated by law, and keep the same posted in some conspicuous place in the office of such warehouse, and shall also file a copy for public examination in such place as shall be designated by law, which statement shall correctly set forth the amount and grade of each and every kind of grain in such warehouse, together with such other property as may be stored therein, and what warehouse receipts have been issued, and are, at the time of making such statement, outstanding therefor; and shall, on the copy posted in the warehouse, note daily such changes as may be made in the quantity and grade of grain in such warehouse; and the different grades of grain shipped in separate lots, shall not be mixed with inferior or superior grades, without the consent of the owner or consignee thereof.

Right to Examine Property.

§ 3. The owners of property stored in any warehouse, or holder of a receipt for the same, shall always be at liberty to examine such property stored, and all the books and records of the warehouse in regard to such property.

Grain Shipments — Weighing — Liability of Carrier.

§ 4. All railroad companies and other common carriers on railroads shall weigh or measure grain at points where it is shipped, and receipt for the full amount, and shall be responsible for the delivery of such amount to the owner or consignee thereof, at the place of destination.

Railroads — Delivery of Grain.

§ 5. All railroad companies receiving and transporting grain in bulk or otherwise, shall deliver the same to any consignee thereof, or any elevator or public warehouse

to which it may be consigned, provided such consignee or the elevator or public warehouse can be reached by any track owned, leased or used, or which can be used, by such railroad companies; and all railroad companies shall permit connections to be made with their track, so that any such consignee, and any public warehouse, coal bank or coal yard may be reached by the cars on said railroad.

Warehouse Receipts.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass all necessary laws to prevent the issue of false and fraudulent warehouse receipts, and to give full effect to this article of the constitution, which shall be liberally construed so as to protect producers and shippers. And the enumeration of the remedies herein named shall *not* be construed to deny to the General Assembly the power to prescribe by law such other and further remedies as may be found expedient, or to deprive any person of existing common law remedies.

Inspection of Grain.

§ 7. The General Assembly shall pass laws for the inspection of grain, for the protection of producers, shippers and receivers of grain and produce.

ARTICLE XIV.

Amendments to the Constitution.

Constitutional Convention.

§ 1. Whenever two-thirds of the members of each house of the General Assembly shall, by a vote entered upon the journals thereof, concur that a Convention is necessary to revise, alter or amend the constitution, the question shall be submitted to the electors at the next general election. If a majority voting at the election vote for a convention, the General Assembly shall, at the next session provide for a convention, to consist of double the number of members of the Senate, to be elected in the same manner, at the same places, and in the same districts. The General Assembly shall, in the act calling the Convention, designate the day, hour and place of its meeting, fix the pay of its members and officers, and provide for the payment of the same, together with the expenses necessarily incurred by the Convention in the performance of its duties. Before proceeding the members shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and of the State of Illinois, and to faithfully discharge their duties as members of the Convention. The qualification of members shall be the same as that of members of the Senate, and vacancies occurring shall be filled in the manner provided for filling vacancies in the General Assembly. Said Convention shall meet within three months after such election, and prepare such revision, alteration or amendments of the Constitution as shall be deemed necessary, which shall be submitted to the electors for their ratification or rejection, at an election appointed by the Convention for that purpose, not less than two nor more than six months after the adjournment thereof; and unless so submitted and approved, by a majority of the electors voting at the election, no such revision, alterations or amendments shall take effect.

Constitutional Amendments Proposed by Legislature.

§ 2. (13) Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either House of the General Assembly, and if the same shall be voted for by two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendments, together with the yeas and nays of each house thereon, shall be entered in full on their respective journals, and said amendments shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection, at the next election of members of the General Assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. Each proposed amendment shall be published in full at least three months preceding the election, and if either a majority of the electors voting at said election or two-thirds of the electors voting on any such proposed amendment shall vote for the proposed amendment, it shall become a part of this Constitution. But the General Assembly shall have no power to propose amendments to more than three articles of this Constitution at the same session, nor to the same article oftener than once in four years. The proposition for the adoption or rejection of the proposed amendment or amendments shall be printed on a separate ballot or in a separate column on the ballot as the General Assembly by law may provide and the votes thereon shall be cast by voting upon such separate ballot or in such separate column as the case may be.

Sections Separately Submitted.⁽¹⁴⁾

Illinois Central Railroad.

No contract, obligation or liability whatever, of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to pay any money into the State treasury, nor any lien of the State upon, or right to tax property of said Company, in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said company, approved February tenth, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, shall ever be released, suspended, modified, altered, remitted, or in any manner diminished or impaired by legislative or other authority; and all moneys derived from said company, after the payment of the State debt, shall be appropriated and set apart for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the State government, and for no other purposes whatever.

Municipal Subscriptions to Railroads or Private Corporations.

No county, city, town, township, or other municipality, shall ever become subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad or private corporation, or make donation to or loan its credit in aid of, such corporation: *Provided, however*, that the adoption of this article shall not be construed as affecting the right of any such municipality to make such subscriptions where the same have been authorized, under existing laws, by a vote of the people of such municipalities prior to such adoption.

¹³ As modified by the eighth amendment to Constitution of 1870. The joint resolution was adopted by the Senate April 27, 1949 and concurred in by the House May 11, 1949. It was adopted by the vote of the people November 7, 1950, and proclaimed adopted November 29, 1950.

¹⁴ These sections were separately submitted to the vote of the people; they went into effect as law July 2, 1870.

Canal.⁽¹⁵⁾

The Illinois and Michigan canal or other canal or waterway owned by the State may be sold or leased upon such terms as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly may appropriate for the operation and maintenance of canals and waterways owned by the State.

Convict Labor.⁽¹⁶⁾

Hereafter it shall be unlawful for the Commissioners of any Penitentiary, or other reformatory institution in the State of Illinois, to let by contract to any person, or persons, or corporations, the labor of any convict confined within said institution.

Schedule.

That no inconvenience may arise from the alterations and amendments made in the constitution of this State, and to carry the same into complete effect, it is hereby ordained and declared:

Existing Laws Continued.

§ 1. That all laws in force at the adoption of this Constitution, not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, and contracts of this State, individuals, or bodies corporate, shall continue to be as valid as if this Constitution had not been adopted.

Accrued Items Due State Preserved.

§ 2. That all fines, taxes, penalties and forfeitures, due and owing to the State of Illinois under the present Constitution and laws, shall inure to the use of the people of the State of Illinois, under this Constitution.

Existing Recognizances and Bonds Preserved — Prosecutions Continued.

§ 3. Recognizances, bonds, obligations, and all other instruments entered into or executed before the adoption of this constitution, to the people of the State of Illinois, to any State or County officer or public body, shall remain binding and valid; and rights and liabilities upon the same shall continue, and all crimes and misdemeanors shall be tried and punished as though no change had been made in the Constitution of this State.

Existing County Courts Continued.

§ 4. County courts for the transaction of county business in counties not having adopted township organization, shall continue in existence, and exercise their present jurisdiction until the board of county commissioners provided in this Constitution, is organized in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly; and the county courts in all other counties shall have the same power and jurisdiction

¹⁵ As modified by the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of 1870. The joint resolution was adopted by the House June 26, 1953, and concurred in by the Senate June 26, 1953. It was adopted by the vote of the people November 2, 1954, and proclaimed adopted November 19, 1954.

¹⁶ Added by the fourth amendment to the Constitution of 1870. The joint resolution (L. 1885, p. 256) was adopted by the Senate and concurred in by the House June 26, 1885, and adopted by the vote of the people November 6, 1886, and proclaimed adopted November 22, 1886.

they now possess until otherwise provided by general law.

Other Courts Continued.

§ 5. All existing courts which are not in this Constitution specifically enumerated, shall continue in existence and exercise their present jurisdiction until otherwise provided by law.

Existing Offices Continued.

§ 6. All persons now filling any office or appointment shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless by this Constitution it is otherwise directed.

Election of Judges.

§ 7. On the day this Constitution is submitted to the people for ratification, an election shall be held for judges of the Supreme Court in the second, third, sixth and seventh judicial election districts designated in this Constitution, and for the election of three judges of the Circuit Court in the County of Cook as provided for in the article of this Constitution relating to the Judiciary, at which election, every person entitled to vote, according to the terms of this Constitution, shall be allowed to vote, and the election shall be otherwise conducted, returns made and certificates issued, in accordance with existing laws, except that no registry shall be required at said election: *Provided*, that at said election in the county of Cook no elector shall vote for more than two candidates for circuit judge. If, upon canvassing the votes for and against the adoption of this Constitution, it shall appear that there has been polled a greater number of votes against than for it, then no certificates of election shall be issued for any of said Supreme or Circuit Judges.

Date and Method of Submission.

§ 8. This Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the State of Illinois for adoption or rejection, at an election to be held on the first Saturday in July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and there shall be separately submitted at the same time, for adoption or rejection, sections nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, relating to railroads, in the article entitled "Corporations"; the article entitled "Counties"; the article entitled "Warehouses"; the question of requiring a three-fifths vote to remove a county seat; the section relating to the Illinois Central Railroad; the section in relation to minority representation; the section relating to Municipal subscriptions to railroads or private corporations; and the section relating to the Canal. Every person entitled to vote under the provisions of this Constitution, as defined in the article in relation to "Suffrage," shall be entitled to vote for the adoption or rejection of this Constitution, and for or against the articles, sections and question aforesaid, separately submitted; and the said qualified electors shall vote at the usual places of voting, unless otherwise provided; and the said election shall be conducted, and returns thereof made according to the laws now in force regulating general elections, except that no registry shall be required at said election: *Provided, however*, that the polls shall be kept open for the reception of ballots until sunset of said day of election.

Ballots and Election Supplies.

§ 9. The Secretary of State shall, at least twenty days before said election, cause to be delivered to the County Clerk of each county blank pollbooks, tally lists and forms of return, and twice the number of properly prepared printed ballots for the said election that there are voters in such county, the expense whereof shall be audited and paid as other public printing ordered by the Secretary of State is, by law, required to be audited and paid; and the several county clerks shall, at least five days before said election, cause to be distributed to the board of election, in each election district in their respective counties, said blank poll-books, tally lists, forms of return, and tickets.

Form of Ballot.

§ 10. At the said election the ballots shall be in the following form:

For all the propositions on this ticket which are not cancelled with ink or pencil; and against all propositions which are so cancelled.

For the New Constitution.

For the sections relating to railroads in the article entitled "Corporations."

For the article entitled "Counties."

For the article entitled "Warehouses."

For a three-fifths vote to remove County Seats.

For the section relating to the Illinois Central Railroad.

For the section relating to Minority Representation.

For the section relating to Municipal Subscriptions to Railroads or Private Corporations.

For the section relating to the Canal.

Each of said tickets shall be counted as a vote cast for each proposition thereon not cancelled with ink or pencil, and against each proposition so cancelled, and returns thereof shall be made accordingly by the judges of election.

Canvass of Election Returns.

§ 11. The returns of the whole vote cast, and of the votes for the adoption or rejection of this Constitution, and for or against the article and sections respectively submitted, shall be made by the several County Clerks, as is now provided by law, to the Secretary of State, within twenty days after the election; and the returns of the said votes shall, within five days thereafter, be examined and canvassed by the Auditor, Treasurer and Secretary of State, or any two of them, in the presence of the Governor, and proclamation shall be made by the Governor, forthwith, of the result of the canvass.

Effective Date.

§ 12. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are "For the New Constitution," then so much of this Constitution as was not separately submitted to be voted on by articles and sections, shall be the supreme law of the State of Illinois, on and after Monday the eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy; but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were "Against the New Constitution," then so much thereof as was not separately submitted to be voted on by articles and sections, shall be null and void.

If it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled, are

"for the sections relating to Railroads in the article entitled 'Corporations';"; sections nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, relating to Railroads in the said article, shall be a part of the Constitution of this State; but if a majority of said votes are against such sections, they shall be null and void. If a majority of the votes polled are "for the article entitled 'Counties,'" such article shall be a part of the Constitution of this State and shall be substituted for Article seven in the present constitution entitled "counties"; but if a majority of said votes are against such article, the same shall be null and void. If a majority of the votes polled are for the article entitled "Warehouses," such article shall be a part of the Constitution of this State, but if a majority of the votes are against said article, the same shall be null and void. If a majority of the votes polled are for either of the sections separately submitted, relating, respectively, to the "Illinois Central Railroad," "Minority Representation," "Municipal Subscriptions to Railroads or Private Corporations," and the "Canal," then such of said sections as shall receive such majority shall be a part of the Constitution of this State; but each of said sections so separately submitted against which, respectively, there shall be a majority of the votes polled, shall be null and void: *Provided*, that the section relating to "Minority Representation," shall not be declared adopted unless the portion of the Constitution not separately submitted to be voted on by articles and sections shall be adopted, and in case said section relating to "Minority Representation" shall become a portion of the Constitution, it shall be substituted for sections seven and eight of the Legislative Article. If a majority of the votes cast at such election shall be for a three-fifths vote to remove a County seat, then the words "a majority" shall be stricken out of section four of the Article on Counties, and the words "three-fifths" shall be inserted in lieu thereof; and the following words shall be added to said section, to-wit: "But when an attempt is made to remove a county seat to a point nearer to the center of a county, then a majority vote only shall be necessary." If the foregoing proposition shall not receive a majority of the votes, as aforesaid, then the same shall have no effect whatever.

First Apportionment of House of Representatives.

§ 13. Immediately after the adoption of this Constitution, the Governor and Secretary of State shall proceed to ascertain and fix the apportionment of the State for members of the first House of Representatives under this Constitution. The apportionment shall be based upon the Federal census of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy of the State of Illinois, and shall be made strictly in accordance with the rules and principles announced in the article on the Legislative Department of this Constitution: *Provided*, That in case the Federal census aforesaid can not be ascertained prior to Friday, the twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, then the said apportionment shall be based on the State census of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in accordance with the rules and principles aforesaid. The Governor shall, on or before Wednesday, the twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, make official announcement of the said apportionment, under the great

Seal of the State; and one hundred copies thereof, duly certified, shall be forthwith transmitted by the Secretary of State to each county clerk for distribution.

Districts on First Apportionment.

§ 14. The districts shall be regularly numbered, by the Secretary of State, commencing with Alexander County as Number one, and proceeding then northwardly through the State, and terminating with the county of Cook; but no county shall be numbered as more than one district, except the county of Cook, which shall constitute three districts, each embracing the territory contained in the now existing representative districts of said county. And on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and [and] seventy, the members of the first House of Representatives under this Constitution shall be elected according to the apportionment fixed and announced as aforesaid, and shall hold their offices for two years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

Senate at First Session.

§ 15. The Senate, at its first session under this Constitution, shall consist of fifty members, to be chosen as follows: At the General Election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, two Senators shall be elected in districts where the term of Senators expire on the first Monday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, or where there shall be a vacancy, and in the remaining districts one Senator shall be elected. Senators so elected shall hold their office two years.

Apportionment by New General Assembly.

§ 16. The General Assembly, at its first session held after the adoption of this Constitution, shall proceed to apportion the State for members of the Senate and House of Representatives, in accordance with the provisions of the article on the Legislative Department.

First Election Under New Constitution.

§ 17. When this constitution shall be ratified by the people, the Governor shall forthwith, after having ascertained the fact, issue writs of election to the sheriffs of the several counties of this State, or in case of vacancies, to the coroners, for the election of all the officers, the time of whose election is fixed by this Constitution or schedule, and it shall be the duty of said sheriffs or coroners to give such notice of the time and place of said election as is now prescribed by law.

English to be Official Language.

§ 18. All laws of the State of Illinois, and all official writings, and the Executive, Legislative and Judicial proceedings, shall be conducted, preserved and published in no other than the English language.

Laws to Make Constitution Effective.

§ 19. The General Assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Constitution.

Circuit Clerks as Recordors.

§ 20. The circuit clerks of the different counties having a population over sixty thousand, shall continue to be Recordors (*ex-officio*) for their respective counties, under this constitution, until the expiration of their respective terms.

Judges' Salaries — Cook County.

§ 21. The judges of all courts of record in Cook county shall, in lieu of any salary provided for in this Constitution, receive the compensation now provided by law until the adjournment of the first session of the General Assembly after the adoption of this Constitution.

Circuit Court — Lake County.

§ 22. The present judge of the circuit court of Cook county shall continue to hold the circuit court of Lake county until otherwise provided by law.

Certain Tax Discontinued.

§ 23. When this constitution shall be adopted, and take effect as the supreme law of the State of Illinois, the two-mill tax provided to be annually assessed and collected upon each dollar's worth of taxable property, in addition to all other taxes, as set forth in article fifteen of the now existing constitution, shall cease to be assessed after the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

City of Quincy — Provision Concerning.

§ 24. Nothing contained in this Constitution shall be so construed as to deprive the General Assembly of power to authorize the City of Quincy to create any indebtedness for railroad or municipal purposes for which the people of said city shall have voted and to which they shall have given, by such vote, their assent, prior to the thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine; *Provided*, that no such indebtedness, so created, shall, in any part thereof be paid by the State, or from any State revenue tax or fund, but the same shall be paid, if at all, by the said City of Quincy alone, and by taxes to be levied upon the taxable property thereof: *and provided, further*, that the General Assembly shall have no power in the premises, that it could not exercise under the present Constitution of this State.

Prior Constitution to Cease.

§ 25. In case this Constitution, and the articles and section submitted separately, be adopted, the existing Constitution shall cease in all its provisions, and in case this Constitution be adopted, and any one or more of the articles or sections submitted separately be defeated, the provisions of the existing Constitution, if any, on the same subject shall remain in force.

Temporary Provisions to Take Effect.

§ 26. The provisions of this Constitution required to be executed prior to the adoption or rejection thereof, shall take effect and be in force immediately.—

Schedule—Year 1962.

Paragraph 1. This Article and Schedule, with the exception of Schedule provisions expressly authorizing or

directing earlier action, shall become effective on January 1, 1964, hereinafter called the "Effective Date." After the adoption of this Article the General Assembly shall enact such laws and make such appropriations and the Supreme Court shall make such rules as may be necessary or proper to give effect to its provisions.

Paragraph 2. Except to the extent inconsistent with the provisions of this Article, all provisions of law and rules of court in force on the Effective Date of this Article shall continue in effect until superseded in a manner authorized by the Constitution.

Paragraph 3. Until changed by law, (a) The Second Judicial District consists of the Counties of Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Carroll, Ogle, Lee, Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, Lake, DeKalb, Kane, Kendall, and DuPage; the Third Judicial District consists of the Counties of Mercer, Rock Island, Whiteside, Henry, Bureau, LaSalle, Grundy, Stark, Putnam, Marshall, Peoria, Tazewell, Will, Kankakee, Iroquois, Henderson, Warren, Knox, Fulton, McDonough, and Hancock; the Fourth Judicial District consists of the Counties of Adams, Pike, Calhoun, Schuyler, Brown, Cass, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Scott, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Sangamon, Logan, McLean, Woodford, Livingston, Ford, DeWitt, Macon, Piatt, Moultrie, Champaign, Douglas, Vermilion, Edgar, Coles, Cumberland, and Clark; and the Fifth Judicial District consists of all the counties south of the Fourth District; and

(b) the existing judicial circuits shall be continued.

Paragraph 4. Each supreme court judge, circuit judge, superior court judge, county judge, probate judge, judge of any city, village or incorporated town court, chief justice and judge of any municipal court, justice of the peace and police magistrate, in office on the Effective Date of this Article, shall continue to hold office until the expiration of his term, as follows:

(a) Judges of the Supreme Court shall continue as judges of said court.

(b) Circuit judges shall continue as circuit judges of the several circuit courts.

(c) In Cook County, the judges of the Superior Court, the Probate Court, the County Court, and the Chief Justice of the Municipal Court of Chicago shall be circuit judges; the judges of the Municipal Court of Chicago, and the judges of the several municipal, city, village and incorporated town courts shall be associate judges of the Circuit Court.

(d) In counties other than the county of Cook, the county judges, probate judges, and the judges of municipal, city, village and incorporated town courts shall be associate judges of the Circuit Court.

(e) Police magistrates and justices of the peace shall be magistrates of the several circuit courts, and unless otherwise provided by law shall continue to perform their non-judicial functions for the remainder of their respective terms.

(f) The provisions of this Article governing eligibility for office shall not affect the right of any incumbent to continue in office for the remainder of his existing term pursuant to the

Paragraph 5. On the Effective Date of this Article,

(a) All justice of the peace courts, police magistrate courts, city, village and incorporated town courts, municipal courts, county courts, probate courts, the Superior

Court of Cook County, the Criminal Court of Cook County and the Municipal Court of Chicago are abolished and all their jurisdiction, judicial functions, powers and duties are transferred to the respective circuit courts, and until otherwise provided by law non-judicial functions vested by law in county courts or the judges thereof are transferred to the circuit courts;

(b) All the jurisdiction, functions, powers and duties of the several appellate courts shall be transferred to the Appellate Court provided for in this Article, in the appropriate district.

(c) Each court into which jurisdiction of other courts is transferred shall succeed to and assume jurisdiction of all causes, matters and proceedings then pending, with full power and authority to dispose of them and to carry into execution or otherwise to give effect to all orders, judgments and decrees theretofore entered by the predecessor courts.

(d) The files, books, papers, records, documents, moneys, securities, and other property in the possession, custody or under the control of the courts hereby abolished, or any officer thereof, are transferred to the Circuit Court; and thereafter all proceedings in all courts shall be matters of record.

Paragraph 6. Each clerk of court in office on the Effective Date of this Article shall continue to hold office, until the expiration of his existing term as follows:

(a) The clerk of the Supreme Court shall continue in such office.

(b) The clerks of the several appellate courts shall continue as clerks of the Appellate Court and shall perform such services as may be prescribed by order of the Supreme Court.

(c) In Cook County, the Circuit Court shall by rule designate one of the clerks as clerk and the others as associate clerks to perform such services as may be prescribed by rule of the Circuit Court.

(d) In judicial circuits outside Cook County, the clerks of the circuit courts in their respective counties shall continue in said offices, and the clerks of the other courts of record shall be associate clerks of the circuit court in their respective counties, shall perform such services as may be prescribed by rule of the Circuit Court and shall continue to perform other duties prescribed by law.

Paragraph 7. On the Effective Date of this Article, the bailiff of the Municipal Court of Chicago shall continue in office for the remainder of his term, and he, his deputies and assistants shall perform such services as may be prescribed by rule of the Circuit Court.

Paragraph 8. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 8 of this Article, masters in chancery and referees in office in any court on the Effective Date of this Article shall be continued as masters in chancery or referees, respectively, until the expiration of their terms, and may thereafter by order of court, wherever justice requires, conclude matters in which testimony has been received.

Paragraph 9. Until otherwise prescribed by the General Assembly, the cases assigned to magistrates shall be those within the jurisdiction of justices of the peace and police magistrates immediately prior to the Effective Date of this Article.

Paragraph 10. Notwithstanding the terms of office provided in this Schedule and unless otherwise provided by

law, of the twelve judges of the Appellate Court initially elected from the first Appellate Court district pursuant to Section 10 of this Article, four shall be elected for a term of ten years, four for a term of eight years and four for a term of six years; and of the three judges of the Appellate Court so initially elected for the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Judicial districts respectively one shall be elected for a term of ten years, one for a term of eight years and one for a term of six years.

Paragraph 11. The Supreme Court shall assign judges of the circuit courts and of the Superior Court of Cook County to serve on the Appellate Court, in the Appellate Court Districts in which they respectively reside, from the Effective Date of this Article until the commencement of the terms of judges of the Appellate Court selected pursuant to Section 10 of this Article.

Paragraph 12.

(a) Those elected judges in office on January 1, 1963 shall be entitled to seek retention in office under Section 11 of this Article.

(b) The terms of all judges in office on January 1, 1963 expiring otherwise than on the first Monday in December in an even numbered year are extended to the first Monday in December after the general election following the date at which such terms would otherwise expire. For the purpose of application of any laws providing for an increase in judicial salaries, every judge whose term is thus extended shall be regarded as commencing a new term on the date prescribed by prior law for the election of his successor.

(c) Judges in office on the Effective Date shall not be subject to compulsory retirement at a prescribed age until after expiration of their then current terms.

Paragraph 13.

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 4 of this Article, elections on declarations of candidacy of judges of the Supreme Court in office on the Effective Date shall be held in the Judicial Districts established under Section 3 as follows:

(i) For incumbents from the former First and Second Supreme Court Districts, in the Fifth Judicial District;

(ii) For incumbent from the former Third Supreme Court District, in the Fourth Judicial District;

(iii) For incumbents from the former Fourth and Fifth Supreme Court Districts, in the Third Judicial District;

(iv) For incumbent from the former Sixth Supreme Court District, in the Second Judicial District;

(v) For incumbent from the former Seventh Supreme Court District, in the First Judicial District.

(b) The first vacancy in the office of judge of the Supreme Court which occurs in the former First and Second Supreme Court Districts, and the first vacancy which occurs in the former Fourth and Fifth Supreme Court Districts, and the vacancy which occurs in the former Seventh Supreme Court District shall be filled by the selection of residents of the First Judicial District created under Section 3 of this Article.

(c) The office of any judge shall be deemed vacant upon his death, resignation, removal, retirement, or failure to be retained in office pursuant to Section 11 of this Article.

Summary Activities

The following activities make up an OPEN-BOOK test about the government of Illinois. More than one-hundred responses are called for. Before you begin, your teacher may want to set up standards to use for scoring this test. Use any authentic sources you can find to complete the following summary:

Three Constitutions

The present constitution of the state of Illinois was adopted in convention at Springfield, May 13,

Illinois has had three constitutions dated,,

Preamble

The Preamble to the constitution describes the duties of the government. The Preamble to the Illinois constitution is very similar to that of the national constitution. Write in the space given below the portion of the Illinois Preamble which is not found in the Preamble to the national constitution.

.....

Article I

This article describes the of Illinois.

Article II

This part is called the Most of the sections here were adapted from the Bill of Rights given in the....
 In all, how many different rights are listed? From among them select one which today pertains particularly to you, copy it here:

.....

Article III

This article states specifically that the government of Illinois shall be divided into three distinct departments. These are,, and

This article is often called the of powers.

Article IV

The thirty-four sections of this article are concerned with the
..... branch of the government. The legislative
power is vested in a which consists of
two houses, the and the
Illinois is divided into senatorial districts.

Fill these blanks: I live in the senatorial district.
Our senator is the Honorable Mr.
I live in the representative district. Our three repre-
sentatives are,, and
.....

Explain our unique system of "cumulative voting" for representatives.
.....
.....

The next election for members of the General Assembly will be held
Monday, November,

There are five steps which the General Assembly must follow for a bill
to be made into a law. What are they?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Article V

The executive department of the Illinois government is made up of
seven officials elected by the voters of the state. The present executive offi-
cers are the following:

- Governor
- Lieutenant Governor
- Secretary of State
- Auditor of Public Accounts
- Treasurer
- Attorney General
- Superintendent of Public Instruction

In addition, there are other divisions of the executive branch which
are set up by the General Assembly to carry out the laws passed by the legis-
lature. Most of the agencies and bureaus are organized into thirteen code
departments. (See the chart given in Chapter 3.) List here the names of these
departments and you will get an idea of the wide range of activities of the
executive department.

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Article VI

Judicial powers in Illinois are given to several courts by the constitution. Fill in the following information about some of the courts of our state:

<i>Courts</i>	<i>Title of Officials</i>	<i>Type of Cases</i>
Supreme
Appellate Courts
Circuit Courts
Is there a Circuit Court in your county?	

Article VII

This article is concerned with

The five qualifications for a voter as set forth in the constitution for Illinois are the following:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Article VIII

..... is the subject of this article. The first section says that "The General Assembly shall

.....

.....

Article IX

What is revenue?

What are the three sources from which Illinois can raise money for government use?

and

Article X

Illinois is divided into counties. The constitution does not provide for any single plan of county organization. Within the state are three types of county government. First try filling in from memory the information given earlier in this chapter, then look back if necessary.

Cook County is managed by a board of (no.) commissioners. Eighty-four counties have a (type) organization with an elected board of

Seventeen counties in the southern part of the state are governed by an elected three-member board of county

The county government does most of the actual work in carrying out state services. Work done by the county includes such governmental activities as, and

Article XI

What is a corporation?
What is a charter?
What restrictions does the Illinois constitution place on the General Assembly regarding corporation laws?
Explain why railroads are declared "public highways."

Article XII

Do you belong to the militia of the State? Who does?
What is the organized militia of the state?
Who commissions the militia officers?
Under what conditions may an able-bodied male resident of Illinois between the ages of 18 and 45 be excused from militia duty?

Article XIII

About what is this article concerned?
Why?

Article XIV

What is an amendment?
By what two methods may the Illinois constitution be amended?

Score on Summary Activities, Chapter 3.

Possible Score (to be determined with teacher).

Your score and rank

Enter your total score and rank on page 48.

4

The Cultural Record

Population

The official census taken in 1960 places Illinois as the fourth largest state in the nation, with a population of 10,081,158. In area it ranks twenty-fourth. The population center of the United States is now in Clinton county, west and slightly south of Olney, Illinois, the center in 1950.

In order of population, the largest cities in Illinois are:

	1960	1950
Chicago	3,550,404	3,620,962
Rockford	126,706	92,927
Peoria	103,162	111,856
Springfield	83,271	81,628
East St. Louis	81,712	82,295

1. List in order of size the five largest cities in Illinois.

.....

2. Locate and label them on the map on page 72.

3. Which of these cities decreased in population during the last decade?

Education

"Religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." This statement is found in the Ordinance of 1787, under which the Northwest Territory was governed (see Chapter 3), and it remains the inspiration of our public education system.

When the Territory of Illinois was preparing for statehood in 1818, Nathaniel Pope succeeded in amending the enabling act to provide financial support for public education. This provision stipulated that three-fifths of all monies obtained by the state from the sale of public lands was to be

set aside for education, and one-sixth of this was to be used exclusively for a college or university. Also, the bill provided that section sixteen in every township "shall be granted to the state for the use of schools," and for a secondary school "thirty-six sections or one entire township shall be designated by the President of the United States" which the state legislature was empowered to appropriate solely for the use of a "seminary of learning."

Despite the encouragement of such legislation, our public educational system developed slowly. The first law providing for establishment of free schools was passed by the legislature in 1825, but

the compulsory taxation law for the support of the schools was soon abolished.

The early schools were makeshift affairs. Classes usually lasted for only a few weeks of the year and were conducted by poorly-trained teachers. The textbooks were drawn from whatever reading material the students' parents had. There were no compulsory education laws—the first of these were passed in 1883 and 1887—so children often missed classes if they were needed to work at home, on the farms, or in shops.

It was soon apparent that a state officer was needed to supervise the widely-scattered schools, and in 1845 the Secretary of State was designated as Superintendent of Public Instruction. The real beginning of a uniform and standardized system of public education was the creation in 1855 of a separate office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. Ninian W. Edwards was the first appointee. He drew up the Free-school Bill, passed by the legislature in 1855, which provided for school support by state-wide taxation.

After the adoption of the Constitution of 1870, the position of Superintendent of Public Instruction became a four-year elective office. Article VIII of that Constitution also established the office of county superintendent of schools. The offices of township school treasurers, township school trustees, district boards of education, and district boards of trustees have been created by legislation. In recent years, school district treasurers and county boards of school trustees have replaced the offices of township treasurers and school trustees.

The public school of today bears slight resemblance to the "little red school house" in which our forefathers were taught the "three R's." The curriculum has been extended to include languages, mathematics, science, art, and music. Many activities commonplace to us were unknown in the first hundred years of our state's history of education. These include: pupil transportation, audio-visual aids, school lunch programs, health, physical education and safety (such as the driver training program in high schools), education of exceptional children, vocational education, and guidance.

Enrollment in elementary schools has mounted

steadily as the birthrate and population has increased. But the greatest advance in the last century has been in high school enrollment, which has risen from one child in five to four children out of five.

Perhaps the most significant development in education in Illinois since World War II has been the consolidation of school districts into larger units to provide better schools to meet the demands of increasing enrollments. In 1944, Illinois had 11,955 school districts which by 1959 had been consolidated into 1,712 districts. This reorganization has made possible the construction in rural as well as urban communities of beautiful, well-designed and well-equipped school buildings in which a richly-varied curriculum can be offered under the direction of well-trained teachers.

Before 1850 higher education was represented in Illinois only by church colleges, seminaries, and academies. The first of these was Rock Spring Seminary in St. Clair County (1827) which later became Shurtleff College and which, since 1957, has been a branch of Southern Illinois University. The next year, 1828, Lebanon Seminary (now McKendree College) was also founded in St. Clair County. In the following year, Illinois College in Jacksonville had its modest beginning. The first medical college, Rush, was incorporated in Chicago in 1837. The small private college which has become Northwestern University was chartered in 1851, and the old University of Chicago, not to be confused with the present university which was founded in 1890 by John D. Rockefeller, had its beginning in 1857.

Some of the earliest colleges never attracted more than a handful of students, and after years of struggle gave up their efforts. Others soon replaced them, including a number of state-supported colleges and universities. The demand for trained teachers to serve in the expanding public school system moved the state legislature to establish Illinois State Normal University at Normal in 1857. In its early years this school exercised a strong influence upon the training of teachers throughout the nation. In 1867 the Illinois Industrial University was incorporated in Urbana. Known as the University of Illinois since 1885, it is now one of the largest and richest universities

in America. Besides its Urbana-Champaign campus, it maintains two branches in Chicago, and its total student enrollment in 1960 was more than 30,000.

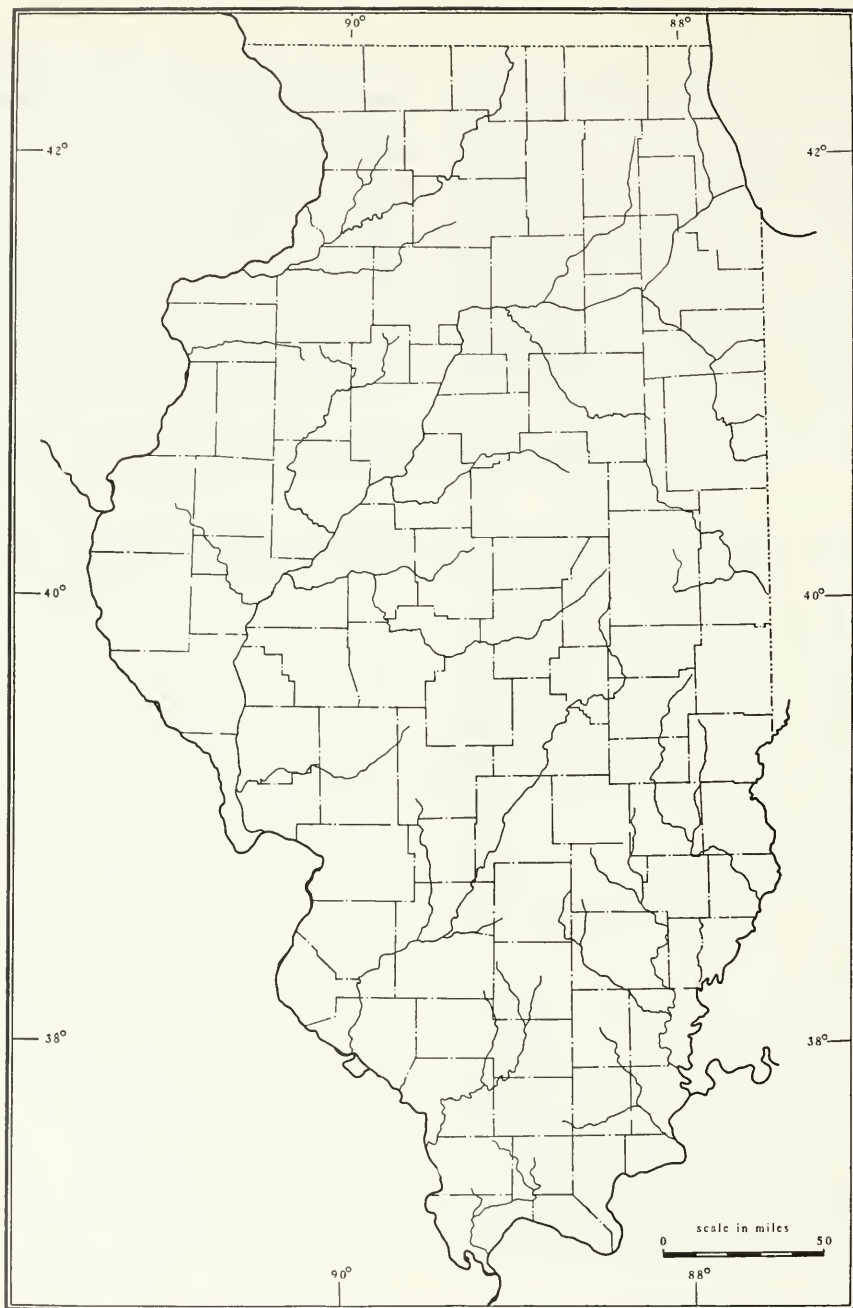
Southern Illinois Normal University was the next school founded (1869) by an act of the legislature, for the training of teachers. A few years ago "Normal" was officially dropped, and as Southern Illinois University (since 1947) the school is rapidly growing. World-famous scholars are being attracted to its faculty as lecturers and permanent members of the staff. The student body which numbered only slightly over 3,000 in 1950 was more than 25,000 in 1967. To serve the

needs of the large Southern Illinois area, the University maintains branches at Alton and East St. Louis and a new campus has been opened at Edwardsville.

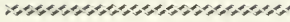
Until 1895 no further efforts were made to increase the teacher-training facilities in the state. In that year, however, two normal schools, later called teachers' colleges, were established at De Kalb and at Charleston; a fifth normal school was opened at Macomb in 1899. These schools, Northern Illinois, Eastern Illinois, and Western Illinois, were all designated by the state legislature in 1957 as universities. They continue to train a large percentage of our teachers.

1. What two reasons for encouraging education were mentioned in the Ordinance of 1787?
2. What "encouragement for learning" was included in the Enabling Act of 1818?
3. Our chief state school officer is called the.....
4. Is he elected or appointed?
5. From some reliable source list the names of the persons now serving in the following offices: (a) State Superintendent of Public Instruction. (b) County Superintendent of Schools. (c) Assistant County Superintendent.
6. In the space provided, give the name of the town in which each of the following is located.

<i>College or University</i>	<i>Location</i>
1. Eastern Illinois University	
2. Northern Illinois University	
3. Illinois State Normal University	
4. Southern Illinois University	
5. University of Illinois	
6. Western Illinois University	
7. On the map on page 72, show by their respective numbers the location of the above named institutions.	



Music



The bitter struggle for survival left the pioneers little time for relaxation, but they did have music. They brought it to the wilderness from their homelands and it is from this importation our typically American music has developed through the years.

Singing was the natural form of musical expression. Hymns, sentimental and popular ballads, work songs, spirituals, and even the chanteys of river boatmen are all a part of our musical heritage. The rollicking dance tunes of those early days were the forerunners of our popular square dance music.

In the Illinois settlements, the first organized music groups were the church choirs. Next came music schools, often under the direction of teachers who traveled from settlement to settlement. During the first half of the nineteenth century, strolling singers and musicians, and particularly blackface minstrels, provided welcome entertainment wherever they performed.

As early as 1852 a state-wide music convention was held in Springfield, and in 1853 in the Springfield courthouse the Swiss Bell Ringers played to a crowd of eight hundred persons, who overflowed the hall. By 1870, bands and choral societies, such as the renowned *Liederkrantz* of Belleville, were to be found in many Illinois towns. The immigrants from Germany were particularly active in sponsoring German classical music, and many of the best of the early concert artists and orchestras that toured the state were German. The first con-

ductor of the Philharmonic Society of Chicago, organized in 1860, was Hans Balatke from Vienna, Austria.

Classical music grew in favor, but it did not displace the robust music of the early days. A few poets and scholars have collected and published many of the early tunes and songs heard in this region. Carl Sandburg, Illinois' much-loved poet, was active in his earlier years in keeping the ballads alive.

Although only the city of Chicago had the wealth to support opera houses and to erect a music building, Orchestra Hall (1904), in which to house its symphony orchestra, many other Illinois cities have enjoyed the performances of visiting, world-famous orchestras and artists. The Chicago Orchestra was organized by the great violinist and conductor, Theodore Thomas, in 1891. After his death, he was succeeded by Frederick Stock, and this orchestra, which was renamed the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, has through the years greatly influenced musical culture in Illinois.

Fine conservatories of music have been founded in the state, the earliest being the Chicago Conservatory of Music (1866), and today the universities and many of the colleges offer music courses for credit. The teaching of the subject in the elementary public schools, as well as student participation in school orchestras and glee clubs, has been largely responsible for this continued music appreciation.

1. Define hymn, spiritual, chanter.

2. What is a ballad?

 From your song book, literature text, or other source find the name of at least one ballad. List it here:
3. What is a symphony?

Give the title of one you have heard.

.....

4. Name several musical organizations in your community. Underline any to which you belong.

.....

.....

Theatre



In the frontier days of Illinois, little attention was given to professional theatre. According to Edgar Lee Masters' *The Tale of Chicago*, the first licensed theatre performances in that city were not given until 1838 and 1839.

Joseph Jefferson, who became one of the most famous actors of the American theatre, well loved and remembered for his interpretation of the title role of *Rip Van Winkle*, which had been adapted from Washington Irving's story, wrote an amusing and historically valuable *Autobiography* about his travels and performances in Illinois. It is believed that he and his parents were the first professionals to visit the state.

The word *barnstorm*, which is still used in connection with traveling theatre groups, probably originated in those early days when the players visiting rural areas gave their performances in any available building, frequently a barn. These theatre companies were usually built around one well-known actor or actress who starred in every performance, and who often directed the production. Shakespearean plays such as *Macbeth*, *The Merchant of Venice*, and *Hamlet* were very popular with the early theatregoers. Among the early American dramatists, only John Howard Payne (author of the song "Home Sweet Home") seems to have had much success.

As might be expected, Chicago became the theatre center of the Midwest. John Rice, who became Mayor of the city, built the first theatre in 1847, and when this proved a success others soon sprang up offering a wide range of entertainment with comedy, burlesque, opera, minstrel shows, and pantomimes. Many famous stars performed in those early theatres. Besides the Jeffersons, the actors Edwin Forrest, the Booths,

John Drew, and Charles Kean are highly respected in theatre history.

Most of these early playhouses were destroyed by the Chicago Fire (see Chapter 3), but between 1871 and 1894 others were built and flourished.

Meanwhile, a new and exciting form of entertainment had come to the river towns, the showboat. These floating paddle-wheel theatres plied the Mississippi, Ohio, and Illinois rivers, and when they tied up at a town it was usually a festive occasion. The audience came from miles around to see such melodramas as *East Lynne* and *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

At the end of the nineteenth century, stock companies originating in Chicago toured the state regularly, playing "one-night stands" in every village and town. The coming of World War I, however, curtailed these activities.

In the early 1900's a few dramatists of Illinois, among them William Vaughn Moody, Robert Herrick, and Edward Sheldon, wrote plays having to do with the problems of the region and the industrial society that was growing up in it. But audiences preferred more conventional theatre fare, and as more and more companies disbanded their actors and playwrights moved to New York, which had become the nation's theatre capital.

The little-theatre movement was a rebellion against the commercial theatre. Groups banded together for the purpose of writing, producing and acting in dramas dealing with contemporary life. Hull House in Chicago was one of the pioneers in this field. Another which greatly stimulated local theatre in the Midwest was the Little Theatre established in 1912 by Maurice Browne in Chicago's Fine Arts Building on Michigan Avenue. Here plays by dramatists as different as

Euripides and August Strindberg were presented, along with the work of new dramatists. During the depression of the 1930's, the U.S. Government with its Federal Theatre project, established for the purpose of helping actors, writers, and technicians, did much to keep theatre alive in Illinois.

The Goodman Theatre in Chicago and the School of Speech at Northwestern University are notable among the fine drama schools in the

state; the latter boasts of such names among its alumni as film stars Charlton Heston and Jennifer Jones.

Two of the finest plays of this century, both Pulitzer Prize winners, are associated with Illinois. *Our Town* (1938) was written during the years when the New Englander, Thornton Wilder, was intermittently teaching at the University of Chicago; the other play is Robert Sherwood's *Abe Lincoln in Illinois* (1938).

1. Explain or identify:

Barnstorm
 Showboat
 Pantomime
 Comedy

2. Joseph Jefferson became famous for his title role in the play, *Rip Van Winkle*, which was based on the tale of that name in Washington Irving's *Sketch Book*. No doubt you remember the story. Can you complete the synopsis given below?

Indolent, good-natured, to escape his quarrelsome wandered with his and his into the Mountains which were near his little village on the River in New York. In the mountains he helped a struggling to carry a In return, was invited to join the little stranger's group for a He went to sleep for years during the American Revolution. When he returned to his he was not recognized.

3. Two interesting plays for group reading. Ask your librarian for a copy of the play *Uncle Tom's Cabin* to read aloud with your classmates. It was a sensational melodrama played all over the country and survived well into the twentieth century.

Another interesting play is Thornton Wilder's *Our Town*. The dialogue portrays happenings which could have taken place in almost any small town in America. The play was given on a bare stage with the stage manager as the principal actor. It won the Pulitzer Prize in 1938.

4. How does a Little Theatre differ from the commercial theatre?

 Have you ever seen a Little Theatre production? If so, what was the play?

Art



The arts and crafts of the earliest Illinois settlers reflected the cultures of their European homelands. Few examples of this work are to be found today outside museums.

Galena, with its proximity to the lead mines, was the first Illinois town to produce lead-glazed pottery in quantity. Anna, Peoria, Quincy, and Elizabeth turned out crude products of stoneware. Elaborate wooden hitching-posts, figure-heads for sailing vessels, and furniture were also produced by the early craftsmen.

Interest in painting and sculpture was largely confined to Chicago, where as early as 1834 the Chicago *Democrat* carried an advertisement of French, English, and American engravings and paintings. As Chicago grew and prospered, its wealthy citizens purchased art objects to grace their mansions. During those years, the works of the Boston portrait and historical painter, George Peter Alexander Healy, were in great demand. His portraits of those early Chicagoans show beautifully groomed men and fashionably gowned women reflecting a French elegance remarkable in that muddy, dirty, still squalid town.

Chicago's interest in art continued, and by 1860 it could boast of an impressive number of artists living and working there, among them the sculptor, Leonard W. Volk, who is famous for his statues of Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. He was one of the founders of the Chicago Academy of Design in 1866, which was incorporated in 1869 as an art school.

The Art Institute of Chicago, so named in 1882, originated as the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts in 1879. It was founded for the purpose of teaching art and design, and for exhibiting art works. Many Europeans as well as American artists have taught there. One of Illinois' own great sculptors, Lorado Taft, who was born in Elmwood in 1860 (the late father-in-law of the senator from Illinois, Paul Douglas), was a member of its faculty, as were such famous painters as Frank Duvenek, William Chase, Joaquin Sorolla, and George Bellows. Many of Lorado Taft's great

memorials and fountains can be seen in Illinois, among them the idealized Indian "Black Hawk," overlooking the Rock River, "Pioneers of the Prairies," at Elmwood, and the "Fountain of the Great Lakes" and the "Fountain of Time," both in Chicago.

Many of the Art Institute's students have attained lasting recognition, among them Arthur B. Davies, George Grey Barnard, John Christen Johansen, Georgia O'Keeffe, and John Steuart Curry. Its museum houses an unrivaled collection of nineteenth-century French paintings, and extensive collections of prints, drawings, oriental, and decorative arts.

Although Chicago became the art capital of the Midwest, other Illinois towns have contributed to the promotion of art appreciation. The public library at Bloomington has exhibitions of work by regional artists. Decatur has had an Art Institute since 1919, and the Centennial Building and the State House in Springfield have had permanent art collections for years. Elgin, Peoria, Jacksonville, Rockford, and other cities hold frequent exhibitions.

The World's Columbian Exposition held at Chicago in 1893 had a tremendous effect upon public taste in architectural design. The architects of that time whose names are associated with Chicago and whose influence has extended beyond that city include Daniel H. Burnham, John W. Root, Denkmann Adler, and Louis Sullivan. Frank Lloyd Wright, for some years an Illinoisan, began his exciting career building residences in Chicago. He had worked in the office of Sullivan and Adler until 1893, and became an ardent exponent of Sullivan's philosophy of functionalism in design. One of the high points of his career was the building of the Guggenheim Museum in New York City, which was completed just a few years ago. A circular building embodying a new concept of museum architecture, the Guggenheim has a spiral ramp running from the top to the bottom of the building, from which the visitor may view the exhibits.

1. Select from the definitions given in your dictionary, one which best defines *art* as used for the title of this section.
2. Where in Illinois could you go to see works of art on exhibit?
3. Who was Lorado Taft? Find several interesting facts about him.
4. Frank Lloyd Wright has designed unusual architecture and furniture. Among them was the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo which was engineered to withstand earthquakes. Try to find out what was unusual in its construction.
5. Name and identify three other artists of Illinois.

Literature



The earliest extant literary work about Illinois is a journal which was kept by the Jesuit Father Jacques Marquette, who accompanied Louis Joliet on his exploration of the Mississippi River in 1673 (see Chapter 2). The journal has been translated from its original French and is well worth reading for its pictures of the Illinois country of nearly three centuries ago. According to one descriptive paragraph:

To the left are beautiful lands. In various Places, the stream is Divided by Islands. Its Width is very unequal; sometimes it is three-quarters of a league, and sometimes it narrows to three arpents. We gently followed its course, which runs towards the south and southeast. Here we saw that its aspect was completely changed. There are hardly any woods or mountains; the Islands are more beautiful, and are Covered with finer trees. We saw only deer and cattle, bustards and Swans without wings, because they drop their plumage in This country.

Clyde C. Walton, Illinois State Historian, in the 1957–58 Illinois *Blue Book* gives us some

fascinating excerpts from the accounts of military men, travelers, and settlers between the years of 1765 and 1828. Records kept by George Rogers Clark (see Chapter 2), notable for their directness and vigor, if not for their grammar or spelling, are of great historic value. But not until 1830 was there any genuine literary activity in Illinois. That year the literary *Illinois Monthly Magazine* began publication in Vandalia. Its publisher and editor, James Hall, a young lawyer, was its chief contributor during the two years of its existence. The next literary magazine, *The Gem of the Prairie*, was founded in Chicago in 1844.

Other magazines featuring stories and poems and critical reviews appeared briefly on the scene. In 1880, however, the Chicago publisher, Francis F. Browne, started a critical fortnightly review called *The Dial*, which had a long and honorable career as a literary magazine. The name was taken from a little magazine which, between 1840 and 1844, was published in Cambridge, Massachusetts, under the direction of Ralph Waldo Emerson and

Margaret Fuller. Toward the end of its years of publication in Chicago, *The Dial* published the early writings of such authors as Conrad Aiken, Van Wyck Brooks, and Waldo Frank. In 1918, the journal was moved to New York.

During the closing years of the nineteenth century, a number of important Illinois writers began their careers away from home. One of these was Henry Blake Fuller, whose first book was about the Old World; he later wrote several novels about life in the Midwest, among them *The Cliff-Dwellers* (1893), a novel about those who worked in the new Chicago skyscrapers. Fuller's friend and contemporary, Hamlin Garland, although born in Wisconsin, spent many years in Chicago writing about the Middle West in such books as *Main-Traveled Roads* (1891), and *Jason Edwards* (1892). Garland's *A Daughter of the Middle Border* (1922), sequel to his autobiography *A Son of the Middle Border* (1917), received the Pulitzer Prize for that year. Newspapers of the day carried literary columns in which clever young writers such as Eugene Field and Finley Peter Dunne earned national reputations. George Ade's "Fables in Slang" and Bert Leston Taylor's much cherished "Line o' Type or Two" were among the most famous of these columns. Many other writers in the early years of the twentieth century became famous while working on Chicago newspapers, among them Ring Lardner, Floyd Dell, Francis Hackett, Burton Rascoe, Ben Hecht, and Charles MacArthur. Hecht and MacArthur's highly successful play *The Front Page* (1928) was based on their newspaper experiences.

In the twenty-five years following the turn of the century, a Midwest school of literature gradually evolved and became a vital force in American life and letters. H. L. Mencken, one of America's most influential spokesmen in the twenties, pronounced Chicago the literary capital of the United States. In an article written in 1920 for the *Nation*, an English periodical, he said: "With two exceptions, there is not a single novelist of the younger generation . . . who has not sprung from the Middle Empire that has Chicago for its capital."

Theodore Dreiser, although born in Indiana, worked as a young man on newspapers in Chi-

cago, and roamed its streets absorbing atmosphere which was projected in his early novel *Sister Carrie* (1911) and, years later, in *The Titan* (1915). Frank Norris returned to his birthplace, Chicago, to write his most successful novel *The Pit* (1903). Upton Sinclair's violent novel *The Jungle* (1906) stemmed from the conditions he found in Chicago's stockyards, and Sherwood Anderson lived and wrote in that city for some years. It is said that the characters in his famous *Winesburg, Ohio* (1919) were modeled after residents in a Chicago boarding-house where he made his home.

One of Chicago's finest gifts to literature was *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse*, founded in 1912 by Harriet Monroe, who was herself a poet. Miss Monroe gave encouragement to the younger poets of this century through her magazine and her anthologies (1917, 1923, 1932). The poets recognized by *Poetry* included Carl Sandburg, Vachel Lindsay, and Edgar Lee Masters, three of America's most gifted verse writers, and all from Illinois. Still another, Lew Sarett, of the faculty of Northwestern University, contributed nature poetry of a high order. Carl Sandburg further distinguished himself as a dedicated and eloquent biographer of Lincoln. Edgar Lee Masters' *Spoon River Anthology* (1915) was hailed nationally as a new form of literature, and Vachel Lindsay's rhythmic and colorful poems delighted all who read them or who heard the author chant them on his many lecture tours.

The important novelist, Ernest Hemingway, was a native son who grew up in Oak Park. Although his first signed work appeared in *Poetry* (1923), with the exception of a few short stories such as "Big Two Hearted River" (1925), he has written about other parts of the world rather than about the Midwest.

The universities and colleges of the state have helped in the development of our literature. William Vaughn Moody (1869-1910), considered one of the better American poets of his time, wrote much of his best work when he was a professor at the University of Chicago; later Robert Morss Lovett taught there, influencing and encouraging such brilliant young writers as Glenway Westcott and Elizabeth Madox Roberts. Among other pro-

fessors who through their writing brought renown to that university were James A. Breasted in Egyptian history and Thorstein Veblen in economics. Stuart P. Sherman of the University of Illinois became one of the best-known critics of the early 1920's.

Other notable books that have brought honor to the state are Jane Addams' *Twenty Years at Hull House* (1910), Clarence Darrow's *The Story of My Life* (1932), and Harry Barnard's *Eagle Forgotten* (1939), a life of Governor Altgeld.

That Illinois writers still hold a high place in the literary world is shown by such recent authors

as James T. Farrell in *Studs Lonigan* (1935), Nelson Algren in *The Man With the Golden Arm* (1949), and Saul Bellow in *Adventures of Augie March* (1953). The Chicagoan Peter De Vries has but recently turned from poetry and short-story writing to novels of which the *Tunnel of Love* (1954) is the most popular to date. Robert Lewis Taylor, a product of southern Illinois, was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for fiction for his novel *The Travels of Jaimie McPheeters* (1958). There is every reason to believe that Illinois authors will continue to occupy a leading place in American letters.

1. What type of writing does each of these titles represent? Who wrote it?

Type of Writing	Title	Author
.....	1. <i>The Pit</i>	.....
.....	2. <i>Twenty Years at Hull House</i>	.....
.....	3. <i>Line o' Type or Two</i>	.....
.....	4. <i>Eagle Forgotten</i>	.....
.....	5. <i>Tunnel of Love</i>	.....
.....	6. <i>A Son of the Middle Border</i>	.....

2. Eugene Field came to be known as the "Children's Poet." Two of his poems are quoted on "Dream Lady," a memorial statue to him in Lincoln Park, Chicago. On one side of its base are carved the first four lines of "Wynken, Blynken, and Nod" and on the other side the first four lines of "The Sugar-Plum Tree." Find the lines and copy them here:

From "Wynken, Blynken, and Nod":

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From "The Sugar-Plum Tree":

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Press, Radio, Television



Eighty-two cities of Illinois have daily newspapers; Chicago has six, and Charleston, Champaign-Urbana, Decatur, Rockford, and Springfield each supports two. The circulation of these papers in the various cities and towns ranges from more than a million to as little as one thousand.

Local, national, and world news is gathered and dispensed by press associations which maintain staffs of reporters, editors, and photographers all over the globe. The Associated Press, recognized by the initials AP at the head of a story, maintains five bureaus in the Midwest: at Chicago, Centennial, Springfield, St. Louis (which handles southern Illinois news), Missouri, and at Davenport, Iowa. The United Press, founded by E. W. Scripps, a native of Illinois, was consolidated in 1958 with the International News Service; the identifying letters are now UPI. Its Midwest bureaus are in Chicago, Springfield, Marion, and St. Louis. These agencies not only transmit news and photographs to newspapers, but also serve radio and television. The newspapers which subscribe

to either or both the AP and UPI services provide their readers with current news and pictures from around the world.

More than 500 Illinois towns and villages have weekly or semi-weekly newspapers which, by concentrating their attention on local news, often wield great influence. These papers are recognized as leading sources of community information, and are frequently used to promote cultural and civic improvements.

One cannot travel more than thirty or forty miles from a radio station anywhere in Illinois. There are ninety-five in the state, and some cities have several. Eighteen radio stations and five of the state's growing number of television stations are located in Chicago. Today, through the media of radio and television, one may within his home hear and see history in the making, may enjoy drama, comedy, music, and sports, or he may benefit himself through educational or cultural programs easily available to him through our vast communications system.

1. United Press International has four news bureaus serving Illinois: Marion, Chicago, Springfield, and St. Louis. Show their locations by writing *UPI* in the appropriate places on the map on page 72.

2. Illinois has more than ninety radio stations. Name and locate four of them.

3. Give the call letters and locations of five television stations in Illinois.

Public Welfare and Safety



Each year more attention is being given by the state government to matters of public welfare and safety. The Department of Public Welfare has under its jurisdiction the care and rehabilitation

of the mentally ill, the care of physically handicapped persons, and of dependent or neglected children and adults.

The state maintains twelve mental hospitals,

two schools for the mentally deficient, and, in Chicago, the Illinois State Psychopathic Institute and the Mental Health Centers. In these institutions the mentally ill receive the best possible care and most up-to-date treatment, with special emphasis upon the rehabilitation of patients so that they may again return to their homes as active members of their communities.

In recent years volunteer helpers, recruited from communities near the state hospitals, have proved immeasurably valuable. They augment the services of the trained staff, provide a healthful contact between the patient and the outside world and between the institution and the community.

The Public Health Service, which through the facilities of its laboratories keeps a constant check on communicable disease, also enforces health regulations, guards against the dangers of stream pollution, carries on programs for control of tuberculosis, heart disease, cancer and diabetes. In counties which have voted to support a County

Health Service, school children have the benefits of free physical, dental, and eye examinations; immunization shots such as polio vaccine, influenza, and tetanus are also supplied; a health nurse is available in county centers.

Since 1941, the Department of Public Safety has greatly expanded to include many divisions which operate to safeguard and protect the state's citizens. The State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation aids local law enforcement officers in apprehending criminals. After trial and conviction these criminals are removed to one of our State Penal System's five institutions. The Department also has under its jurisdiction the State Highway Police and the Division of Traffic Safety. The latter has field service, research and statistics, and information and education branches. The Division of Fire Prevention, the Division of Boiler Inspection, and the newly created Division of Narcotic Control are also maintained by the state government in the interests of general welfare of the citizens of Illinois.

1. Name five ways in which the Public Health Service helps us.

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2. List six Divisions of the Illinois Department of Public Safety.

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Religion



The first Christian services held in Illinois were conducted by Jesuit missionaries who risked their lives to bring Catholicism to the Indians. Father Marquette (see Chapter 2) established the first mission in the Illinois country in 1675, shortly before he died, and missions were founded at Cahokia (1699) and at Kaskaskia (1703) around

which French settlements grew. When Britain took over that area, the Catholic missionaries were withdrawn, but the French who remained in the territory adhered to the Catholic faith.

Although there are few records of the religious life of the settlers in the Illinois country when it was part of the Northwest Territory, we know

that the Baptist James Smith preached there in 1787 and that the first Baptist church was founded at New Design in 1796. The Methodist circuit-rider Reverend Joseph Lillard came in 1793 and was followed by Hosea Riggs in 1796.

In the years immediately following, other Protestant denominations sent their preachers into the Illinois wilderness. The Presbyterians organized a church at Sharon in 1816, with the Reverend James McCready as its minister, and as the Congregationalists came from New England in ever increasing numbers they set up their own churches. These early churchmen also established schools: Rock Spring Seminary (1827) founded by the Baptist John Mason Peck, became Shurtleff College (see Education); the Methodist Lebanon Seminary (1828) became McKendree College; a Congregationalist group founded Illinois College in Jacksonville (1829), and the Presbyterian Knox College opened at Galesburg (1837).

Episcopalians, Universalists, Unitarians, Disciples of Christ, and Jews arrived in the early years of the nineteenth century. The Germans and Scandinavians who migrated to Illinois after 1840 were predominantly Lutheran. In many of the churches they established, the services were conducted in their native tongue. They founded parochial schools, as did the Catholics, which are still maintained.

At least one major instance of religious persecution darkened the early history of Illinois. This was against the Mormons, called Latter-Day Saints, who had earlier met with hostility in Ohio and Missouri. The persecution in Missouri had driven them across the Mississippi to Hancock County in Illinois in 1840. The Mormon city, Nauvoo, in a few years became wealthy and strong, and the largest in the state with a population of about 20,000. The politically powerful Mormon leaders obtained a charter for Nauvoo which permitted it to have its own military organization.

Again fear and distrust of the Mormons, and antagonism to their reported belief in plural marriages, developed among the people in the surrounding country. There were soon open clashes, and in 1844 the Mormon leaders, Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum, were murdered by a mob at Carthage. Brigham Young then took over the Mormon leadership and, after months of attempting to defend his followers and their city, led them across the Mississippi and westward to Utah in one of the most arduous and famous migrations in history.

In general, however, religious faiths of all kinds have found hospitable treatment in Illinois which can, today, be proud of the opportunities it presents its people to find a church home of their choice.

- 1. Who were some early religious leaders who came to Illinois country before the territory became a state?
- 2. Early churchmen also established schools. Name four such schools.
- 3. Define:
parochial
circuit rider
denomination

Summary Activities

This chapter has described some of the major phases in the cultural growth of the state. Before you take the 55-item test given below, you may wish to review the contents of the chapter by outlining it.

Complete the following statements.

1. An official enumeration of the population of an area is called a
2. During the last century high school enrollments in the state had advanced from about one in five of children of high school age to out of five.
3. The first state supported institution of higher learning was
4., Illinois poet, has done much to keep alive the ballads which were sung by early settlers.
5. A religious ode or song of praise is called a
6. A unique American type of entertainment was the blackface show.
7. Lorado Taft is remembered for his work in
8. The World Columbian Exposition was held in in 1893.
9. The earliest conservatory of music in the state was the
10. The Illinois town of was established by the Mormons.

Possible score 10. Your score

In the space provided, identify the following famous Illinois people: Joseph Smith, Thornton Wilder, Harriet Monroe, Carl Sandburg, and Frank Lloyd Wright.

1. Poet, Biographer, Novelist. Wrote about working people.
2. Leader of a religious group which came from Missouri to Hancock County in 1840.
3. Poet, Founder of *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse*.
4. Pulitzer Prize winning author of *Our Town*.
5. Visionary architect. Community planner. Farm boy. Engineer.

Possible score 5. Your score

Explain the underlined terms. You may wish to refer to a dictionary.

1. William Jennings Bryan was said to be a perennial candidate for the presidency.
2. Edgar Lee Masters wrote an iconoclastic biography of Lincoln.
3. Elbert Hubbard was a pamphleteer.
4. Vachel Lindsay is called a modern troubadour.
5. There are many parochial schools in Illinois.
6. Jane Addams was a philanthropist.
7. The earliest extant literary work about Illinois is Marquette's journal.
8. Illinois is versatile in industry.
9. Everyone needs a vocation.
10. Many school districts are now consolidated with others.

Possible score 20. Your score

List at least five ways in which your health, safety, and welfare are protected by the state:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Possible score 10. Your score

Score on Summary Activities, Chapter 4.

	Possible Score	Your Score	Circle Your Rank Score	Rank
Completion	10	.....	47–50	Excellent
Identification	5	.....	40–46	Good
Explanation	20	.....	35–39	Fair
Listing	10	.....	
Total	45	.....	

Enter the results of this summary on page 48.

Farming

Few people think of Illinois as a farming state, yet according to the Illinois Assessors' Annual Farm Census more than 165,000 farms were operating in the state in 1959. With almost ideal conditions of rich soil, generally level land, and temperate climate, forty-three crops are common; prominent among them are corn, soybeans, wheat, and oats. Moreover, markets are close at hand in the large cities and a national, even a world, market, is made accessible through Chicago, the so-called "hub of the nation." Agricultural authorities estimate the Illinois farm area to be 31 million acres.

For one recent year the principal crops of the state included:

Corn	891,664,000 bushels
Soybeans	699,882,000 bushels
Oats	51,870,000 bushels
Wheat	56,906,000 bushels
Hay	4,088,000 tons
Barley	780,000 bushels
Rye	782,000 bushels

Other crops produced that year:

Potatoes	33,800,000 pounds
Popcorn	59,800,000 pounds
Apples	2,500,000 bushels
Strawberries	3,570,000 pounds

Illinois has assumed leadership in the cultivation of the soybean. About one fourth of the total national crop is grown in this state annually. The soybean, second only to corn as an income-producing crop, each year becomes more

important in the over-all industrial and food resources of the state and nation.

Southeastern Illinois produces most of the red-top hayseed grown in the United States. About 72 per cent of the farms have cattle, and the state ranks second only to Iowa in the raising of hogs, and is ninth in importance in the production of farm chickens. But there is still more to report about Illinois as a farm state.

The rich grasslands furnish pasturage for cows which annually produce about 5 billion pounds of milk (we buy it by the quart, but production is computed by the pound). From the whole milk, an average of 2 billion pounds of dairy products are manufactured. Approximately 120 million pounds of cheese are made annually, and the state leads the nation in the production of Swiss cheese. Other leading products are condensed milk, ice cream, ice milk and frozen desserts which are made from other fats than butter fats, and butter's chief competitor—margarine.

In several sections of the state there are excellent apple and pear orchards. The region around Anna and Cobden in southwestern Illinois supplies choice peaches; and large crops of plums, grapes, strawberries, and cherries are grown in Union and Marion counties.

The orchards, nurseries, and farms of Illinois also do millions of dollars worth of business each year producing roses, gladioli, magnolias, pecans, asparagus, sweet corn, cucumbers, cotton, tobacco, and sugar beets. Timber products, livestock and livestock products rate high in the state's economy.

1. Illinois is a leading agricultural state. What three conditions contributed to its development as such?
2. List twenty products from the farms of Illinois.

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.....

Mining



The mineral deposits of Illinois are so rich that it easily ranks first in mineral wealth among the states of the upper Mississippi valley. Coal and oil are of prime importance, accounting for more than half the value of the state's mineral output.

Although the existence of coal in the Illinois country was recorded by a Jesuit missionary almost three hundred years ago, there is no record of any being mined before 1810. That year, it is said, a boatload of coal went to New Orleans from Jackson County. However, since the late nineteenth century coal production in Illinois has developed on such a large scale that today it is exceeded only by that of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Kentucky. At the present rate of mining, it has been estimated, the coal reserves of Illinois could provide heat for homes and power for industry for more than a thousand years.

The most famous mines of the state are the deep shaft mines centering in and around Williamson County in southern Illinois. Located at West Frankfort, Orient No. 2 is reputed to be the largest coal-shaft mine in the world. Coal production by strip mining has increased in the past decade. Although soft coal deposits lie under more than half the state, most of the mining is done in a few southern and central counties.

In the production of all minerals Illinois ranks

each year within the upper ten states, but in fluor-spar and silica it leads the nation. For many years Hardin County provided all of this country's fluor-spar, which continues to be dominant in mineral production. Other minerals important to the state's economy are petroleum and natural gas, sandstone, fluorite, tripoli, the metals zinc and lead, and small quantities of silver.

Crushed stone, from limestone and dolomite, is an important product, particularly in north-eastern Illinois. A few places in the state still produce clay for brick and tile, and La Salle County produces substantial quantities of silica sand which is used in the manufacture of glass. From early days mines in Jo Daviess County around Galena, once the home of Ulysses S. Grant, have produced lead and zinc. This region was at one time the world's chief source of lead. Galena also produces the lead sulphide known as "galena." The manufacture of cement is the fifth largest mineral industry in value in Illinois.

Gypsum, pyrite, and mica are scattered here and there in the state, but not in commercial quantities. Pyrite and mica were often mistaken for gold by early prospectors and miners. Zinc sulphide, which the miners call "blackjack," is mined in northwestern and southeastern Illinois. It is commonly associated with galena or with fluorite.

1. What is a mineral?
- List several minerals found in Illinois:

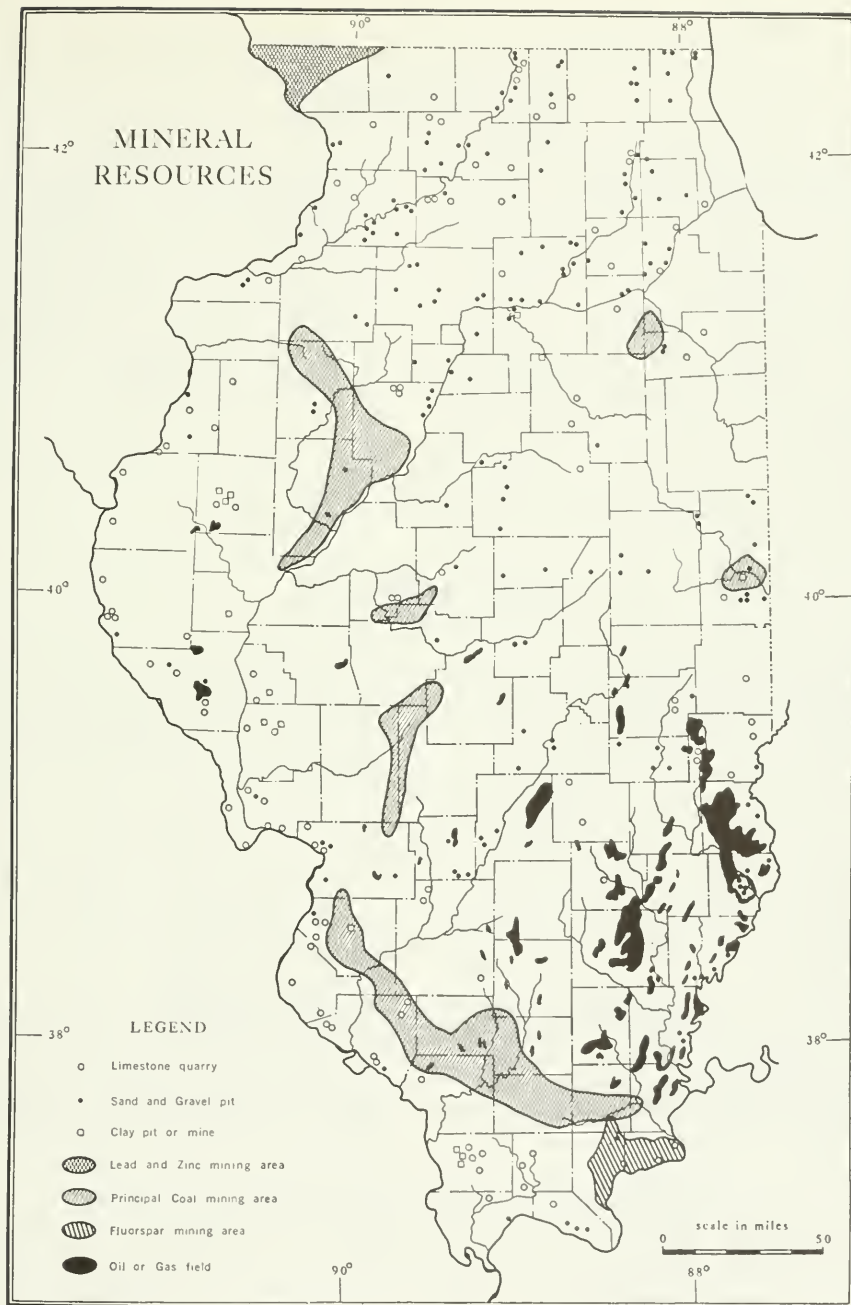
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MINERAL RESOURCES

LEGEND

- Limestone quarry
- Sand and Gravel pit
- Clay pit or mine
- ▨ Lead and Zinc mining area
- ▨ Principal Coal mining area
- ▨ Fluorspar mining area
- Oil or Gas field

scale in miles
0 50
88°



2. The most valuable mineral deposit in Illinois is bituminous coal. Under which part of the state do the deposits lie?
- Where is most of the mining done?
3. Illinois produces more than half the nation's supply of fluorspar. Where is it found?
4. Name at least one use of each of these minerals:
dolomite
lime
clay
cement
silica sand
5. From some reliable source find how coke and charcoal differ.
6. Is Illinois coal suitable for the manufacture of coke?

Oil Production



Petroleum has become one of the chief sources of wealth in Illinois. Although signs of oil were found in the 1860's, it wasn't until twenty years later that it was first produced in the state—at Litchfield. The search for oil and its production has been sporadic over the years. In 1904 the first successful drilling took place in Clark County, and during the following eight years there was considerable activity. Then between 1937 and 1941 many new pools were discovered in southern Illinois, which for a time placed Illinois as fourth in the nation in oil production. Although production declined for a few years, the state ranks among the top ten producers. In eighth place, it outstrips Mississippi and Colorado. Prospectors continue their search for the so-called "black gold," supported by investors excited by the hope of striking riches, and each year sees new

oil fields brought into production within the state.

The Division of Oil and Gas, operating under the Department of Mines and Minerals, closely supervises production. The Division receives and checks all applications for permits to drill in Illinois. The duties of its inspectors stationed throughout the oil producing areas are to maintain uniform spacing of oil and gas wells, protect workable coal seams, prevent pollution of lakes, streams, and municipal water supplies, to prevent damage to land, and to insure that abandoned wells are properly plugged.

Not only is Illinois one of the leading sources of crude oil, but it is also one of the leading states in oil refining. Most of these refineries are located in the East St. Louis area. From crude oil we derive gasoline, lubricating oil, and such by-products as paraffin, resin, antifreeze, asphalt, and kerosene.

1. What is "black gold"?
2. On the map on page 87 label the town in which oil was first produced.
3. Name four by-products of petroleum.

Manufacturing



In manufacturing, Illinois consistently ranks next only to New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. From a state comprised mostly of farmers less than a hundred years ago, Illinois has become the industrial center of the richest nation in the world. Now three times as many workers earn their living in manufacturing as in farming. Yet more than two-thirds of all the manufacturing takes place in some 14,000 establishments in the Cook County area.

Agricultural implements were the first in time, and probably the first in importance, of the factory products of Illinois. Since 1847, when John Deere started his plow factory in Moline and Cyrus McCormick opened a reaper plant in Chicago, Illinois has furnished a large portion of the world's farm machinery.

Meat packing is a very important industry. Carl Sandburg, the Illinois poet, celebrated industrial Chicago in one of his best known poems, "Chicago." It was he who gave the city the name of "hog butcher for the world." The stockyards and the acre upon acre of meat-packing and processing plants provide the families of America with

much of their meat. Other foods are processed in enormous quantities in Illinois. Confections, ice cream, and bakery products are important among these.

The state also leads the nation in output of radio, telephone, telegraph, and other electrical equipment. This industry, too, is centered in Chicago.

The manufacture of metal products such as cutlery, hand tools, and hardware is a leading industry of the state. Further, Illinois is third in the making of furniture and consistently ranks near the top in its output of shoes and tannery products. The increasing production in several Illinois centers of primary metals in the blast furnaces, steel mills, and iron and steel foundries is of increasing importance to the factories of the entire nation. And the major industries with large research departments testing and perfecting their output are not to be overlooked in the growing wealth of Illinois. These include chemical products, transportation equipment, paints, and paperboard containers, among many others of some commercial importance.

List ten products manufactured in Illinois.

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Other Industries and Products



Apart from Chicago, which is one of the industrial giants of the modern world, other cities have added much to the economic strength of the state. Moline, Rock Island, Canton, and Rockford are famous for farm machinery. Peoria is known for Caterpillar tractors. Aurora and Springfield are manufacturing centers for heavy roadmaking equipment. Steam boilers for power plants and industrial heating are made in Ke-

wanee. Rockford is one of the nation's leading furniture making cities. In its six mills, Joliet produces one-third of the country's wallpaper.

Peru and La Salle make clocks, and Alton claims the largest glass-bottle factory in the world. Elgin, of course, is famous for watches (and for its observatory which flashes exact time to various stations all over the hemisphere); and Decatur for corn and soybean products. Ottawa uses the sur-

rounding extensive deposits of St. Peter sandstone, not only to manufacture safety glass but also to supply colored "nibs" and "shooters" for the boys of the nation.

Hardly a city or town in the state is without some industrial distinction. Shoes, for instance, are made in Chester. Du Quoin, famous for the Hambletonian race, has a large packing plant. Anna has its famous Bunny Bread. Gloves are made in Carbondale. Altogether, there are more than a hundred different kinds of industry in Illinois, spread in large and small establishments from Cairo in the quiet lowlands between the great rivers to vibrant, noisy Chicago on the shores of Lake Michigan.

Not technically an industry but nonetheless a money-making activity of the state is game hunting. Crab Orchard Lake and Horseshoe Lake are centers for private clubs and shooting lodges. Goose hunting, in particular, attracts sportsmen from all over the nation.

Thus we see citizens of Illinois involved in the universal business of making a living, of producing. They began with the natural resources, then discovered ways and means to use these resources. They organized businesses to market their products. It will be seen, then, that the economic growth of the state is attributable to its advantageous geographical position, its great waterways, and its natural wealth.

1. Using the clues given, try to identify each of the six leading industrial cities of Illinois.

..... Second largest American city. Extends into six-county metropolitan area. Country's greatest railway center. Has world's largest mail order houses. World's meat packing center.

..... Made seat of Macon County before even one man lived there. Home of Wabash Railway Repair Shops. Known as "Soybean Center." On man-made lake at bend of Sangamon River. Workers fabricate products ranging from fly swatters to steel bridges.

..... Near old lead mining country. Seat of Winnebago County. Second largest city in Illinois. Bisected by Rock River. Home of J. I. Case Manufacturing Company.

..... Scandinavians settled there. One of the "Quad Cities." Largest manufactory in the world. Home of John Deere Plow Works. On the Mississippi River.

..... Has a watchmakers' college. Has observatory for obtaining sidereal time. Has Borden Plant which manufactures dehydrated foods. Has Cook Religious Publishing House. Butter Tub Company now makes corrugated containers.

Named for Indian tribe. Illinois' third largest city. Has 174 major industrial plants. Greatest production center of spirituous liquors. Home of Caterpillar Tractor Company and R. G. LeTourneau, Inc.

2. Give at least five clues for some industrial center near you.

.....

Summary Activities

1. Locate and label ten industrial cities of Illinois on the map on page 72.

Possible score 20. Your score

2. Complete the following statements.

The Indians in Illinois had extensive handtilled fields of,
, and The four leading crops of
 Illinois now are,, and
 or Livestock found on the farms includes,
, and The wide-spread use of tractors has cut
 down on the number of and Dairy products of
 the state include,, and
 From the orchards of the state come,,
, and

..... is the leading mineral of the state. Hardin County leads
 in the production of which is used in making glass. By-prod-
 ucts of petroleum include,, and

In the nation, Illinois ranks in manufacturing output.
 Although most of the manufacturing is centered in and around,
 other industrial cities in the state are,,
, and

Possible score 40. Your score

3. True or False? Write your response before each statement.

- 1. Agriculture pertains to farming.
- 2. Horticulture pertains to the cultivation of gardens or orchards.
- 3. Pecans grow on bushes.
- 4. Dolomite is a mineral.
- 5. Cotton is produced in the southern counties of Illinois.
- 6. Marbles are manufactured in Ottawa.
- 7. Chicago is a meat-packing center.
- 8. Clocks are manufactured in LaSalle.
- 9. Margarine is made from soybean oil.
- 10. Soft coal is known as bituminous coal.
- 11. Hard coal is known as anthracite.
- 12. Marbles are made from Illinois limestone.
- 13. Silica sand is the most valuable mineral in Illinois.
- 14. Friable means crumbly.
- 15. The director of the Department of Agriculture is appointed by the governor.
- 16. Fluorspar is used in steel manufacturing.
- 17. Coke is made from coal.
- 18. Charcoal, too, is made from coal.
- 19. Wallpaper is manufactured in Joliet.
- 20. Economics is the study of man's effort to make a living.

Possible score 20. Your score

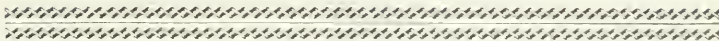
Score on Summary Activities, Chapter 5.

	Possible Score	Your Score	Circle Your Rank Score Rank
Map Work	20	.....	76-80 Excellent
Completion	40	.....	70-75 Good
True-False	20	.....	60-69 Fair
Total	80	.....

Enter your scores on page 48.

6

Conservation of Resources



Early Days in Illinois



The early settlers who came to the Illinois country by way of the Mississippi and the Ohio rivers saw the land as almost endless miles of forest. But to those who came over land it was mostly prairie, dotted here and there with groves of trees. Actually, almost half the state was forested along its rivers and streams.

The pioneers who planned to settle in this country were eager to build their homes and plant their crops, and so they hastened to the timbered areas where they had easy access to water, wood for fuel and building, and a plentiful supply of game for food.

With no thought of conservation, these people felled trees to build their cabins. They cleared away the brush to plant their crops, and the trees which were in the way they girdled. This was done by circling the trunk with a deep gash cut through the bark; this stopped the flow of sap and killed the tree. Among the skeletons of the girdled trees the settlers planted corn, harvested it, and planted again the next year while the giant trees dropped dead branches. Eventually the trunk toppled or was pushed to the ground. For easy clearance, the stumps were burned. Thou-

sands of farmers treated their land in this way, and in their eagerness to plant ever larger fields they destroyed millions of acres of rich hardwood forests.

They also needlessly destroyed animal life, some of it irreplaceably, not only by killing it for food, but by depriving it of places to live and breed. One example of wanton destruction is the extinction of the passenger pigeon, which is thought to have lived here in greater numbers than any other vertebrate animal of which we have record. In the late nineteenth century, John James Audubon, the ornithologist, estimated that one flock of passenger pigeons a mile wide, which took three hours to pass, contained more than 1,115,135,000 birds. The rapid extermination of the passenger pigeons resulted from their being slaughtered for market at the height of the breeding season. None has been seen wild in Illinois since 1906, and the last survivor died in captivity in 1914.

By the early 1900's, however, farsighted people all over the country were beginning to recognize the need for saving our rapidly diminishing natural resources.

1. In your own words how do you define *resources*?
2. What does it mean to conserve a resource?
3. Sketch a pioneer scene suggested by the discussion of "Early Days in Illinois." Beneath your drawing identify conditions or happenings which we now recognize as unwise use of resources.

Natural Resources



Illinois is particularly well-favored in its natural resources. Miles of rivers, streams, and lakes provide power for industry, make easy the transportation of commodities, and, above all, guarantee a constant supply of water without which there would be no life. Before the coming of railroads, our waters were an important means of transportation for travelers and, as they are today, a source of livelihood for fishermen and boatmen.

When the pioneers arrived, the great forests of the Illinois country covered almost 42 per cent of the land, about 15 million acres. Although the newcomers took timber for their needs, they also wasted much of it; the lumber companies, too, cut down millions of acres of forests for commercial use without attempting to replant them. By the time people became aware of the need for conservation, our forests had been reduced to little more than 5 per cent of our land area.

Nowadays forests are protected, and, while timber is still a valuable commercial product, government control and replanting guarantees against the destruction of these lands. There are today about 7 million acres of woodland covering 19 per cent of the state's more than 55 thousand square miles.

The mineral wealth of Illinois seems almost inexhaustible. The production of raw minerals brings in over one-half billion dollars annually. The greater part of this wealth derives from coal, gas, and oil, but many other minerals are found here in marketable quantities.

Our natural resources also include the fertile soil in which we raise huge crops, and from which we derive food for our cattle, hogs, and poultry. The millions of pounds of fish, game birds, and fur-bearing animals which are sent to market annually all contribute to the wealth of our state.

1. Find out the source of your drinking water. From where does it come?
2. In what ways do forests help to conserve water?
3. For what other reasons is our state interested in forests? Give two.
4. Timber is estimated in board feet. What is a board foot?

History of Conservation in Illinois



Nationally, conservation of natural resources received its first great impulse early in the twentieth century from President Theodore Roosevelt, who was a keen lover of the out-of-doors. He wished particularly to preserve our open lands and forests. Other people of influence, such as Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, took up and broadened the movement to include preservation

of all natural resources, including the wildlife that makes woods and streams more interesting and valuable.

As early as 1858, in Bloomington, Illinois, there were men of vision who realized that great biological changes were taking place in the land as the forests were being cut down to make room for homes and industries. These Bloomington men

founded the State Natural History Society for the purpose of studying the good and bad effects of these changes in nature and, on the basis of their research, to offer advice and help.

In the field of geology, as early as 1851 the state had workers investigating our mineral resources. The State Geological Survey, which now handles this work, was organized in 1905.

In 1925, however, the state government of Illinois took official action to supervise all our natural resources, and the Department of Conservation was set up. Its first director was William J. Stratton, father of the man who became governor of the state almost thirty years later (1953-1961). The Department's eight divisions have many duties and responsibilities, all designed to promote conservation through research and the wise use of our resources.

The Division of Game Management, among its other activities, operates public hunting areas where hunting programs are closely tied in with refuge and habitat development. All wildlife seasons are determined, now, by scientific study. For instance, the deer hunting program in 1957, the first in Illinois in this century, was determined by the reports made by biologists in the Division and those working for the Natural History Survey. In close co-operation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Division works to increase the supply of game birds.

A function of the Division of Fisheries is the rearing of fish with which to restock lakes and streams, and of the Division of Forestry to raise seedlings and shrubs with which to reforest idle and eroded land. Without such services our land would soon be impoverished.

1. What two men gave impetus during the early part of this century to the conservation movement in our nation?
2. For how many years has our state had a Department of Conservation?

State Surveys



Effective conservation depends greatly upon surveys. We must first determine what our resources are and what is happening to them before we can conserve them through education and law enforcement. The surveys are conducted by trained personnel attached to special units of the state government. The following three survey divisions operate under the supervision of the Department of Registration and Education.

The State Geological Survey is one of the most important because of our state's vast mineral wealth. Besides conducting research on geology and mineral resources, the Survey investigates ways and means of making better use of the materials we have. The results of its investigations are available to the public in its published technical reports, maps, and other data. As a service to the public, the Geological Survey has set up an educational extension program which is designed to

help teachers, students, and the general public to become better informed about geology and mineral resources. Inquiries, whether by a student or an industrialist, are answered by letter or, sometimes, by conference.

The Natural History Survey Division, as its parent organization, the State Natural History Society, did in earlier years, makes thorough and specific studies of insects, and of plant diseases. From these studies methods of control are recommended. Also, scientists attached to the Natural History Survey develop new methods and new materials for controlling the insects and diseases which attack our crops, trees, and flowers. The Survey is responsible for studies made on fish, game birds, waterfowl, and fur-bearing animals. These studies help determine population trends, effects of weather and food on game, and, in general, what should be done to improve and protect

our wildlife. The reports of this division to the Department of Conservation help in determining the length of hunting seasons and the amount of game which may be taken.

The State Water Survey is responsible for the scientific study of our water resources. From its studies, reports are made on the availability, chemical content, and purity of our water, as well as the reasons for shortages. The Water Survey seeks out areas for new reservoirs, and maintains a close watch on sedimentation in existing reservoirs.

The heavy use of water by industry and the

ever-growing population make constant surveillance necessary to prevent shortages. Water levels are regularly checked at city reservoirs; lakes and rivers are carefully watched. Detailed studies are made of rainfall, clouds, and thunderstorms, all of which affect our water supply. Artificial lakes such as Crab Orchard near Carbondale, are maintained as sources of water supply as well as recreational areas. To facilitate the detailed work in connection with the state's water resources, the Water Survey is divided into five sections: engineering, hydraulic research, chemistry, meteorology, and the Peoria Laboratory.

1. Name three Survey divisions which are under the supervision of the Illinois Department of Registration and Education.
2. Summarize the services of the State Geological Survey.
3. What is the work of the Illinois Natural History Survey?
4. Define *entomology*.
5. What are the responsibilities of the State Water Survey?
6. Name the five sections into which its work is divided.

Land Utilization



Because of the constantly increasing population, the demands on our land mount daily. More and more of it is needed to provide living and recreational space. At the same time there is also an ever-increasing demand for the products which grow on the land. The solution to this problem lies in conservation.

Here in Illinois we recognize that we must learn how to conserve water and soil. Without both we cannot feed and clothe our people. With this in mind, both the state and the national gov-

ernments are giving technical and financial assistance to landowners who want to utilize their land fully without reducing its fertility.

Many organizations sponsor educational programs to promote conservation. But, regrettably, there are still many people not yet convinced of the importance of such programs, and, as a result, much land is lost each year through erosion and gradual decrease of fertility.

An important step was taken in 1937 when, in St. Clair County, the first soil-conservation district

in Illinois was organized. In the years since then, more than one hundred similar soil conservation districts have been set up. Each district is in charge of an officer who is helped and advised by the trained personnel of the Division of Soil Conservation, a branch of the Department of Agriculture. Farm owners and operators are now

learning, through this Division and other government agencies, to work together to conserve soil, water, and forests, and are encouraged to leave uncultivated patches of land on their property where birds and small game may live and multiply and make the country more interesting for all our citizens.

1. In which county was the first conservation district of Illinois organized?
2. A sedimentation study recently made of the Crab Orchard Lake Basin showed that annually an average of 2.8 tons of sediment was left on each acre of lake bed. Not only does that bare the surrounding cropland but it fills the reservoir with silt and leaves less room for water storage. What do you think could be done to lessen erosion of the watershed?

Law Enforcement

The government officials most deeply concerned with conservation, members of the departments of Registration and Education, Agriculture, and Conservation, believe that through educational programs the citizens of the state will learn the why and how of conservation, and will then co-operate. Therefore, members of these departments spend much time working with students, civic groups and organizations, and with individuals who come to them with specific problems.

There are still many, however, who do not listen to the state's radio programs, attend the lectures, or read the bulletins, and so it is necessary to enact conservation laws and for the Department of Conservation to maintain a staff to enforce these laws.

To facilitate this work, the state has been divided into seventeen districts, each of which is supervised by an inspector. He and two assistant chief-inspectors are responsible to the Chief Inspector's Office in Springfield. These men are

specially trained for their jobs, which are not only to arrest violators of the law, but to prevent violations.

These officers work closely with the various divisions of the Department of Conservation. With the Fisheries division they form river patrols to help provide safer boating as well as to enforce the fishing laws. They co-operate in restocking the lakes and rivers with fish, and assist in assembling pollution data. They help the Game Propagation division in their distribution of birds to hunting areas, and the Forestry division in fighting fires, planting trees, and policing the state parks. They have the authority to arrest anyone fishing without a license, hunting out of season, or taking more than the legal amount of game or fish.

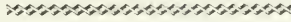
In the federal wildlife sanctuaries, like Crab Orchard reservation, federal agents have the duty of enforcing regulations for the protection of plant and animal life. Though sometimes unpopular, this enforcement is always needed.

- What efforts are made to educate citizens about conservation?
-
-

[illegible]

scale in miles 50

State Parks, Memorials, Conservation Areas



The building of a memorial to Stephen A. Douglas in Chicago (1865) was the beginning of our parks system (according to the *Illinois Blue Book*, 1957-58) but State Parks as we think of them today, with their recreational and picnic areas, started with the purchase in 1903 of the abandoned Fort Massac at Metropolis. Today we can boast of having seventy-four state parks, two conservation areas, and thirty-nine memorials in Illinois.

Many factors are responsible for the expenditure of great sums of state money to purchase and maintain these primarily recreational areas. The first of these factors is, of course, the recognition that the ever-increasing population must be provided with healthful places for relaxation; second, the changes in our work laws which allow the average worker more hours of leisure. A third factor is the easy transportation which automobiles provide, making it possible to reach in a short while a woodland, lake, or picnic area and so have more time to enjoy its facilities. To relax and enjoy themselves ten million people

visit Illinois parks and conservation areas every year.

The Department of Conservation is constantly expanding these areas with additions of suitable land and new lakes for fishing, boating, and swimming; improving boat docks, roadways, parking and picnicking places, and sanitary facilities. The Department operates under a long-range program, and as funds are made available by the state legislature, these improvements are being accomplished.

The parks vary in size, from tiny Fort Chartres State Park (19.6 acres) in Randolph County to Chain O'Lakes Park (3,900 acres) in Lake County. The Pere Marquette State Park in Jersey County, with its 2,605 acres, is maintained as a conservation as well as a recreational area.

Our monuments and memorials such as the Lewis and Clark Memorial at Hartford, the Lincoln Monument at Dixon, or the Norwegian Settlers State Memorial at Norway, are dedicated to the remembrance of some important person or event in the history of our state.

1. List at least two of each of the following types of state properties which are located near you:

State Parks

State Memorials

Conservation Areas

2. Name at least two beneficial uses for state parks.

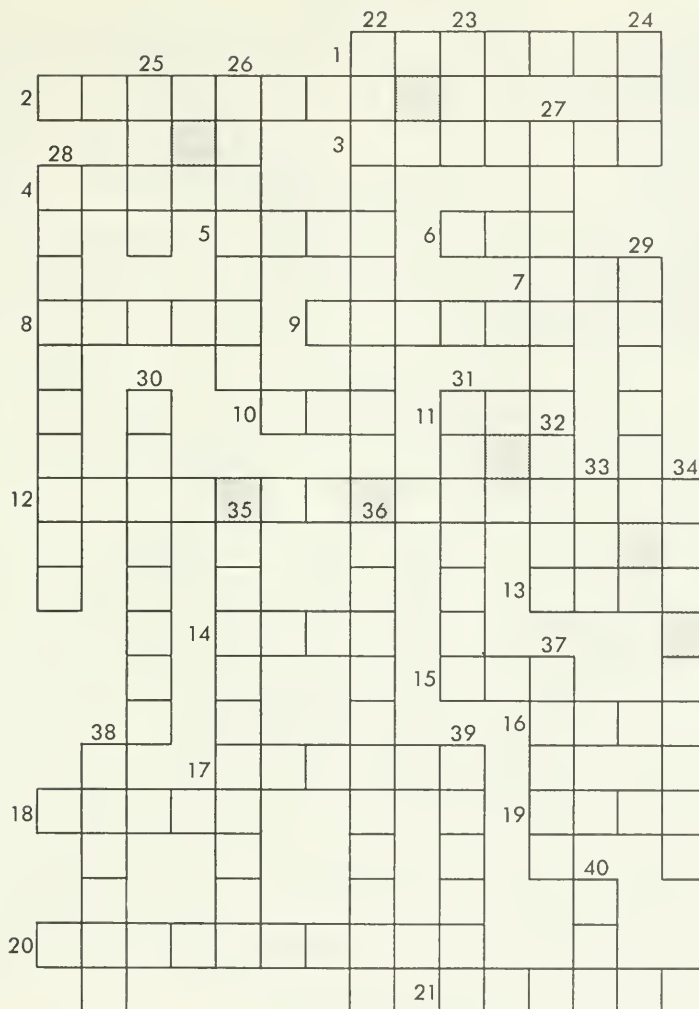
Summary Activities

Explain or re-state for clarification the underlined parts of the following statements. If necessary, you may refer to a dictionary. (Count 4 for each. Total 48.)

1. Much of our state's wealth derives from minerals.
2. The substructure of Illinois is almost entirely sedimentary.
- 3., 4. Much of the state is veneered by loess.
5. Constant surveillance is necessary to prevent water shortage.
6. The passenger pigeon is now extinct.
7. Audubon was an ornithologist.
8. The mineral wealth of Illinois seems almost inexhaustible.
9. From the early one of Lincoln's time, the village in New Salem State Park is reproduced in flawless authenticity.
10. The Division of Forestry raises seedlings.
11. The work of the Water Survey is divided to facilitate its completion.
12. The Division of Game Propagation raises pheasants and quails for release in suitable habitat.

Possible score 48. Your score

Complete the puzzle given below by filling in the terms explained under the puzzle.



Across

1. Red men
2. Illinois state bird
3. children's poet
4. shed tears
5. metallic element
6. obstruct
7. shade tree
8. county in which Decatur is located

Down

22. person living in Illinois
23. lair
24. a type of bean
25. shower
26. state east of Illinois
27. poet prof. at Northwestern University
28. correct spelling of author of song, "Illinois"
29. mollusk shell used for buttons

Across

9. Illinois state flower
10. by way of
11. abbreviation for company
12. Illinois state insignia (three words)
13. tributary of Kaskaskia
14. a row
15. organ of sight
16. extent
17. edge
18. county in eastern Illinois
19. stone used for fertilizer
20. site of regalia factory
21. town at division of Great Lakes and Mississippi River watersheds

Down

30. poet, balladeer, biographer
31. condition of the weather
32. reflection of sound waves
33. state tree
34. park in Menard County (two words)
35. fruit used in Lincoln, Illinois christening
36. capital of Illinois
37. Bird shown on state seal
38. seats
39. clamor or din (plural)
40. total

Possible score 40. Your score

Score on Summary Activities, Chapter 6.

	Possible Score	Your Score	Circle Your Rank
Explanations			Score Rank
	48	.....	85-88 Excellent
Puzzle	40	.....	79-84 Good
	<hr/>	<hr/>	75-78 Fair
Total	88	.....

Enter your summary score on page 48.

A Test for a Friend

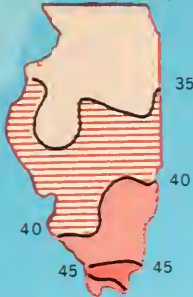
The test below calls for basic information which every Illinois citizen should know. Give it to some good-natured person among your acquaintances. Before you give the test, though, you need to be certain you know the correct answers.

1. I live in the state of
2. It is bounded by the following five states:
.....
3. Its area is square miles.
4. About people live in it.
5. Our state is noted for (list three).
.....
.....
6. It became part of the United States in
7. It was the state to join the Union.
8. The state flower is the
9. The state bird is the
10. The state motto is
.....
11. The nickname for Illinois is
12. The capitol of it is
13. The present governor is
14. The governor and other state officers are elected every
years.
15. Our state has a legislature which meets every years.
16. The legislature is divided into parts, called the
..... and the
17. It has a total of members.
18. The state has two senators in the United States Senate. Their names
are the Honorable Mr. and
the Honorable Mr.
19. It has representatives in the United States House of Rep-
resentatives.
20. The name of the congressman from my district is the Honorable Mr.
.....

Score on A Test for a Friend.

Possible	Your	Circle Your Rank	
Score	Score	Score	Rank
29	28-29	Excellent
		26-27	Good
		24-25	Fair

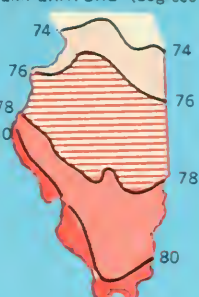
Average Annual
RAINFALL (inches)



Average Annual
SNOWFALL (inches)



Mean July
TEMPERATURE (degrees F)



Mean January
TEMPERATURE (degrees F)



ILLINOIS

(southern portion)

LEGEND

- City of over 50,000 population
- State Capital
- County Seat
- City of under 50,000 population

0 Miles 50

"ILLINOIS"

Words by C. H. Chamberlin

Air "Baby Mine"

1. By thy riv - ers gen - tly flow - ing, Il - li -
 2. From a wil - der - ness of prai - ries, Il - li -
 3. When you heard your coun - try call - ing, Il - li -
 4. Not with - out thy won - drous sto - ry, Il - li -

nois, Il - li - nois, O'er thy prai - ries ver - dant grow - ing, Il - li -
 nois, Il - li - nois, Straight thy way and nev - er va - ries, Il - li -
 nois, Il - li - nois, Where the shot and shell were fall - ing, Il - li -
 nois, Il - li - nois, Can be writ the na - tion's glo - ry Il - li -

nois, Il - li - nois, Comes an ech - o on the breeze, Rus - tling
 nois, Il - li - nois, Till up - on the in - land sea, Stands thy
 nois, Il - li - nois, When the South - ern host with - drew Pit - ting
 nois, Il - li - nois, On the rec - ord of thy years, A - bra'am

thro' the leaf - y trees, and its mel - low tones are these, Il - li -
 great com - mer - cial tree, turn - ing all the world to thee, Il - li -
 Gray a - gainst the Blue, There were none more brave than you, Il - li -
 Lin - coln's name ap - pears, Grant, and Lo - gan, and our tears, Il - li -

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
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ILLINOIS KNOW YOUR STATE CARBONDALE



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